JPRS-EER-87-053

3 APRIL 1987

East Europe Report

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS-EER-87-053

3 APRIL 1987

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

BULGARIA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

DECISION AIMS TO STABILIZE FLUCTUATION OF MANPOWER

Sofia DURZHAVEN VESTNIK in Bulgarian No 91, 25 Nov 86 pp 6-8

[Council of Ministers--Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions--Act No. 64 of 6 November 1986 for the Improvement of Labor Resources Management and Collective Labor Stabilization]

[Text] Fulfillment of the strategic decisions of the Bulgarian Communist Party's 13th Congress for socioeconomic development of the nation and the profound qualitative changes which will occur in the national manufacturing sector as a result of the scientific-technical revolution, require improvement of the organization of manpower dynamics.

In addition to manpower mobility secondary to objective factors, there is an acutely manifested tendency for unfounded change of work location which leads to significant economic and other losses for the national economy: partial utilization of personnel potential, additional expenditures for presonnel training, and marked limitation of the possibilities for overall labor efficiency growth. Some managers of economic organizations and enterprises do not take the necessary care for the improvement of work content and conditions, for training, and professional growth of the personnel. All this transforms the management of manpower dynamics to reduce fluctuation into one of the main problems of our development.

To improve further the management of labor resource dynamics under the conditions of the quality new development of the economy and to stabilize collective labor

The Council of Ministers and the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions

Enacted

Article 1 (1) The managements of economic organizations and enterprises have full responsibility to secure qualified personnel for the formation, development, and stabilization of collective labor. They take care of the:

1. improvement of work content and organization, establishment of safe and sanitary work conditions, and reduction of manual and heavy physical labor;

2. systematic elevation of the education, skill levels, on-site improvement, and rotation within the plant of the personnel;

2. establishment of appropriate conditions for training, rapid mastering of the profession, and incorporation in the collective workforce of young personnel;

4. social, living, and cultural services for the workers and professionals by building housing, vacation homes, profilactoriumi [meaning not in may references], clubs, libraries, kindergartens, shopping centers, establishments for public services, and others.

(2) Enterprises and other economic organizations are to:

1. increase the workers' and professionals' interest in working at the same enterprise for a long time;

2. link the workers' and professionals' requests for promotion with accepting the requirement to continue working in the same enterprise;

3. give appropriate jobs or retrain within their systems workers and specialists dismissed as a result of implementing scientific-technical innovations.

(3) The length of service at a given enterprise is to be taken into consideration when recommending workers and professionals for honorary titles, medals, and decorations for excellent work results.

. . . .

(5) By collective decision, workers and professionals with senority in the enterprise are to be given priority for use of their regular and additional annual leave and price reductions of their vacation cards, food at the canteens, and other services.

Article 2. (1) To develop additional incentives for continuing work at the same enterprise, the executive committees of the people's councils and economic organizations are to create conditions for the increase of the housing fund, as well as for housing construction by the enterprise with active participation of the workers.

. . . .

(4) Placement in the enterprise's housing is to be carried out under the following conditions:

1. workers and professionals who have worked or agree to work there for at least 10 years, are to be given priority placement;

2. the enterprise and the worker or professional placed in housing are to sign an agreement which specifies the conditions for placement, as well

as the length of service at the enterprise. Additional time of work at the enterprise may be required even from workers and professionals who have already worked there for 10 years.

(5) Under the conditions of the preceding paragraph, an agreement may be signed for the sale of housing by which ownership is transferred according to the established regulations after the stipulated term of work at the enterprise has been completed. The price of the housing unit is determined by the date the agreement was signed. Rent paid before acquiring ownership is subtracted from the price of the housing unit.

(6) Socialist organizations are required to take promptly the necessary measures to discontinue renting and to vacate the organizationss housing of workers and professionals who have left the enterprise or organization in violation of the conditions mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.

Article 3. (1) Workers and professionals retain the rights mentioned in articles 1 and 2 when they are:

1. transferred to work in another enterprise, establishment, or organization as a result of total or partial liquidation or reduction of personnel because of organizational or structural changes, implementation of scientific-technical innovations, or to increase work efficiency;

2. sent by socialist organizations to work in other countries and upon return resume work in the same enterprise as before;

3. sent to work on national projects;

4. transferred to work at another enterprise under the conditions of Act No. 5 of the Council of Ministers of 1986;

5. have taken elected positions in the organs of the national government, the people's self-government, and in community, political and mass organizations.

(2) The preceding paragraph is applied also in cases of work contract termination due to illness.

Article 4. Workers and professionals dismissed for breach of discipline are placed at the lowest rate (level, class) for a period of 2 years when rehired.

Article 5. (1) The reduction (increase) of fluctuation is to be taken into account when determining annual incentives and additional awards for reaching production goals, as well as awards and distinctions for managers. For gross and systematic violations causing an increase in fluctuation, the corresponding manager is to be denied entirely such incentives and is to be dismissed for breach of discipline.

(2) Managers who do not comply with the regulations of this Act are penalized according to Article 32 of the Law for Administrative Violations

and penalties. The penalty for a second violation within one year after the penalty for the first violation becomes effective is according to Article 271 of the Penal Code.

(3) Violations according to the preceding paragraph are determined by the bureaus for labor and social issues and the okrugs' state labor inspectorates, while penalties are issued by the chairman of the executive committee of the people's council, by the chairman of the Labor and Social Action Committee, or officials authorized by them.

Article 6. (1) When transferring workers and specialists from one enterprise to another by mutual agreement between the enterprises and the worker of specialist, the receiving enterprise pays the other a monetary compensation for an amount equal to 24 times the base monthly salary for expenditures made to prepare and train specialists and highly skilled workers and up to 12 times the base monthly salary for workers and auxiliary personnel.

(2) Payments made according to the preceding paragraph are deposited in the "Technological Growth and Improvement " fund.

(3) The preceding paragraphs do not apply to organizations employing individuals according to Act No. 5 of the Council of Ministers of 1986, when Bulgarian citizens are sent to work in other countries, during organized redistribution of manpower, and in other cases defined by the Labor and Racial Action Committee.

Article 7. (1) The Labor and Social Action Committee organizes, directs, and controls the entire process of manpower distribution on the basis of labor resource balances.

(2) Manpower distribution among enterprises within a given township is regulated by the bureaus on labor and social issues, while that among townships is regulated by the Okrugs' state labor inspectorates.

Article 8. (1) The executive committees of the people's councils are to ensure full employment in their corresponding territories and place in appropriate jobs or retrain those dismissed due to technological innovations, when this cannot be done by economic organizations.

(2) The executive committees of the municipal people's councils in agreement with the executive committees of the Okrugs' people's councils and the Labor and Social Action Committee are to establish bureaus on labor and social issues in townships where necessary.

(3) The bureaus on labor and social issues:

1. inform citizens seeking employment of available positions and jobs and assist them in finding work according to their requests, profession, speciality, and skill;

2. register and assist unemployed individuals who do not attend school are able to work in finding a job or apprenticeship;

3. set additional regulations for appropriate job placement of pregnant women, mothers of children 6 years of age or younger, partially disabled individuals, individuals 15 to 18 years of age who do not attend school, young specialists and skilled workers who have not signed a work contract after completing their training, and other individuals according to the Labor Code;

4. participate in the townships' labor resource balancing;

5. assist the managements of national projects in securing with priority needed manpower;

6. ensure compliance with this Act

Article 9. The executive committees of the Okrugs' people's councils select categories of workers or auxiliary personnel and determine annual sums of up to 5,000 leva to be paid per individual of those categories working with a temporary residence permit in populated areas where the regulation on limiting acceptance of new residents in cities is applied. Payments are made by the corresponding socialist organization from the fund "Technological Growth and Improvement" and are deposited in the account of the municipal people's council.

Article 10. (1) Socialist organizations:

1. present annual reports to the bureaus on labor and social issues on professions and specialities in short supply or in excess;

2. inform within 3 days the bureaus on labor and social issues about vacated or newly created positions and jobs, as well as the names of all individuals who have been hired, reassigned, or have resigned. The Labor and Social Action Committee decides which positions and jobs are subject to advertisement by the socialist organizations;

3. may not sign work contracts wheh individuals for jobs and positions not reported to the bureaus for labor and social issues and without documentation from the bureus recommending such individuals as seeking employment;

4. approve to release from their work contracts those workers and professionsls who wish to be transferred to national construction projects when need is determined by the Council of Ministers within the limits of the okrug's plan.

(2) When a worker or specialist has been recruited and hired against the established regulations, the receiving enterprise pays a monetary

compensation to the other enterprise for an amount equal to 36 times the base rate salary for the previously occupied position.

Article 11. To improve the management of manpower dynamics, the development of a computerized information system for the regulation of labor resources is to be accelerated. With this aim:

1. socialist organizations, including specialized departments and socio-political organizations, are to secure data on individuals who have been recently hired, reassigned, or have resigned, according to regulations established by the Labor and Social Action Committee;

2. Economic Trust "Information Services" is to provide data processing;

3. the system is to be integrated with information system "ESGRAON" and with the information system of the Ministry of People's Education;

4. the executive committees of the okrugs' people's councils are to secure the funds necessary for implementation of the system.

Article 12. To improve the management of manpower resources, the Central Board of Statistics, in accordance with the Labor and Social Action Committee and the State Planning Commission, is to improve the methodology for accounting of personnel dynamics and fluctuation by the end of 1986.

Article 13. Trade union leaders of socialist organizations are to actively increase the establishment and maintenance of strict work discipline, collective workforce stabilization, limitation of personnel fluctuation, and conditions for intolerance of discipline violations.

Concluding Regulations

1. (1) This Act also applies to cases in which the Council of Ministers has delegated with separate acts to socialist organizations the right to select personnel from the whole country with the requirement that they are made available according to Article 29, letter "1" of the Labor Code.

(2) The preceding paragraph does not apply to the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of the Interior, the Labor Troops of the Ministry of Transportation, and the Central Administration of the Construction Troops, as well as those hired according to the regulations of Act No. 22 of the CC of the BCP and the Council of Ministers of 1982 and Act No. 5 of the Council of Ministers of 1986.

2. (1) The Labor and Social Action Committee of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions give directions for the application of this Act.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers: Georgi Atanasov

Chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions: Petur Dyulgerov

13211/9190
CSO: 2200/40

CSSR-USSR ROBOT ASSOCIATION PROGRESS REPORT

Prague NOVE SLOVO in Slovak No 48, 1986 p 3

[Interview with Eng Jozef Cerny, deputy general director for production and trade of the ROBOT Association: "Thinking and Searching: The First Steps of the International Scientific-Production Association ROBOT"]

[Text]

[Introduction] For the past decade the name Presov, and more precisely the name VUKOV [Research Institute for the Metals Industry] has come to be associated with the concept of robots. We regularly hear news about pioneering work in their production and in the integration of robotization into the operations of our enterprises. Last year some more good news emanated from this eastern corner of our republic with the initial steps in the formation of a Czechoslovak-Soviet scientific production association called ROBOT. It is probably not necessary to remind readers of the potential in this form of cooperation, but better to mention the bilateral administrative and legislative barriers that are preventing the association from getting down to business. Eng Jozef Cerny, the deputy general director in charge of production and trade for the association is one of those who is living day to day with the formative period of this organization. And since the proverb still applies that the way one sleeps depends on how he makes his bed, we wanted to find out just how the association is making its bed in this initial phase of its existence.

[Question] One encounters the name of your association more and more these days, yet the public hardly knows anything about your mission. Let us talk a little bit first, therefore, about the aims of the association.

[Answer] We are a design-engineering organization for the development and delivery of robot systems and flexible manufacturing systems. In doing so we are trying to make the maximum possible use of existing facilities in the USSR and our own country to supplement what one or the other side may not have, and then be in a position to produce for ourselves anything still lacking. The association is composed of member organizations from selected economic production units [VHJ] and appropriate Soviet institutes. Participating Czechoslovak organizations include the Martin Heavy Engineering Works, the Prague Plant for Engineering Machinery, and VUKOV. Soviet participants include the Moscow Experimental Scientific Research Institute for Metalworking Machinery [ENIMS], the Mukachev Machine Works, and others.

[Question] A new, modern organization has been established. Who, however, will be able to provide it with the resources so it will have what, where, and with what to develop and produce. What sort of beginnings have you had?

[Answer] Clearly you are interested in our financing. The basic investment was 10 million convertible rubles (half of which came from the USSR). So far we have spent Kcs 20 million on capital equipment. Of these, Kcs 13 million went for our building, and the balance for robots and other equipment to design robotized workstations. Our planned operating costs this year are budgeted at Kcs 6.3 million, and at Kcs 13.6 million for next year. In the first three quarters we have incurred costs of only Kcs 3.6 million, and we are projecting that total costs will not exceed Kcs 6 million this year.

[Question] Why this surplus right at the start, when the problem is usually too few resources, not trying to conserve them?

[Answer] There is a simple reason, namely that we do not want to squander money unnecessarily. Any excess, since we are a khozraschot organization, is carried over to the next year. In 2 years we are planning to show a profit over and above what we need to spend on the organization. This will be divided equally among the two countries.

[Question] Since we are dealing here with modern international cooperation, what do your work objectives look like?

[Answer] We are operating according to three principles. One: we will design, produce and install only equipment for which there is a demand. That is, equipment not produced by any organization in the USSR or the CSSR. We will not get involved in anything other than robot systems and flexible production systems.

Principle number two: We will be delivering our products at competitive prices in the next 5 years.

[Question] Excuse me but that sounds strange. How do you figure that?

[Answer] According to this principle, we want to be able to sell at prices lower than national or international organizations in certain markets, i.e. in the USSR and our country, for equivalent equipment.

Principle number three is to achieve a 35 percent gross profit on every project. This principle will require organizing our work at all stages so that we will be able to reduce our production costs constantly. We can not go the way of so many of our other companies, i.e. getting the maximum possible price for a product so as to show positive economic performance. The interaction between two of the above principles, namely selling at competitive prices and getting a 35 percent gross profit on each project will force us to produce very high quality work.

[Question] Even though you are a new organization you have recently experienced the first change in your program. Your original task, i.e. to automate physical work, has been augmented with another task, to automate white collar work. What exactly does this mean and how are you doing?

[Answer] The automation of white collar work is a natural and logical request. Automating the production of a component with whatever technology, if done in isolation and not integrated into the overall operations of an enterprise--material and technical supply, automated design, the process of testing technical and reliability parameters, and the marketing of the finished product, is likely to have no impact or only a minimal impact. This is why we felt it necessary to expand our conception of the mission of our organization. It is not a simple task. We have given considerable thought as to how to fulfill this mission, and have concluded that our association alone cannot do it. We have concluded that the issue of comprehensive automation of blue-collar and white-collar work with a view to the year 2000 must involve state priority programs, academic research, and sectoral research not only in the CSSR but in the USSR as well. We also realized that we must carefully define those tasks within this larger whole that our association will work on. With this in mind we have organized a seminar for representatives of the most important research organizations to discuss this problem with us. This was attended by representatives from institutes of the Academy of Sciences, colleges, sectoral research organizations, and above all by those who are members of our association or who will become members. The purpose of this meeting was to set the foundations for a concept of automated physical and white-collar work for the year 2000. This task, which is stated in a single sentence divides up into problems that can then be worked on--problems of sensor technology, control systems, drives, unifying structural members, etc. However, in this instance we cannot approach this project as we would a technical problem, i.e. by developing a device with the appropriate technical specifications. Nor is it sufficient if this device is adequately reliable. We must view the problem in terms of economic contributions. Namely, how much it will cost. As an example let me cite equipment for active measurement.

Let us assume that it is possible to mount active measuring equipment on an automated unit, such as the robotized unit for the production of flanged components weighing up to 10 kilograms for which we received a gold medal at this year's Brno Trade Fair. But, this piece of equipment is very expensive and would not provide a good return on our investment in this computerized piece of equipment. It would just eliminate one lathe operator and replace him with a person with other qualification which we can find more easily. Certainly there is some difference in pay, but otherwise the economic impact does not pay for the expensive piece of equipment. This means that by the year 2000 we will have to develop and produce reliable, precise equipment for active measurement at a good price.

[Question] Isn't this commitment a little far off?

[Answer] This is the goal, and we are assuming that we will achieve it before the year 2000. This is, after all, the reason that we met with the above researchers, who are well aware of work involved in solving these problems at their own workplaces. So don't think that it will take us until the year 2000 to accomplish it. We will be retired by then and it would bother us if we did not solve the problem before we retire. We plan to show active measuring equipment at next year's Brno fair and we want it to be economically viable for our users.

[Question] So much for the objectives of the association. We would also be interested in what you have accomplished so far?

[Answer] Only 7 months have passed since our last reorganization. You will agree, I think, that this is really too short a time to have produced any earth shaking results. Nevertheless, perhaps the readers of NOVE SLOVO would be interested in what has happened over the past year.

Our plan is divided into three basic parts: R&D tasks, design-engineering tasks, and production-delivery tasks. Our task in the first area was to develop a concept of our activities that would correspond to the tasks contained in the intergovernmental agreement on cooperation, i.e. on the automation of blue-collar work. We produced this. It describes the status of our research mainly in our country, but in the USSR as well. This document has been criticized, however, on two grounds. First that it does not describe in enough detail the situation in the Soviet Union. The reason: at practically the same time as we were writing this document we received several Soviet experts in Presov on a business trip, but not officially as colleagues. Now Soviet experts are in residence at Presov and we are assuming that this shortcoming will be rectified by the end of the year.

The second point is that the discussion in this work of the automation of white-collar and blue-collar work was only partial because it did not deal with the concept of automating white-collar work. This is a shortcoming.

[Question] This group of problems also includes issues of normalization and standardization. How can you cooperate when you have different norms, standards, and the like?

[Answer] We really were out of sync at the beginning. That is why we organized in the first 6 months a division for standardization and normalization. Our notebooks today contain most of the standards and norms pertaining to robot systems and flexible manufacturing systems. This means that our designers and developers have at their disposal all the materials needed to assure that the robot equipment and flexible manufacturing systems they design conform to the standards in force in both the CSSR and the USSR.

[Question] What about design and engineering work?

[Answer] We have two groups of tasks in this area. One is oriented towards the design and engineering of new equipment to upgrade flexible manufacturing systems that is available neither in our country or in the USSR. For instance we developed a new type of storage magazine named Uniflex, which in a robotized complex either delivers workpieces or stores finished products. In contrast to the usual devices this one is oriented vertically, not horizontally, and therefore saves significant amounts of space. The other desirable feature of this equipment is that it can hold up to 120 workpieces while the original timing unit, in addition to its large demands for space, could only hold 23-26 units. And while the mean time for mechanical processing is 3-6 minutes we expect that one load in the Uniflex magazine will last for a maximum of 2 hours. Since, however, we want to be able to organize automated work for at lease one shift we will need equipment with at least

120 components. We have designed a piece of equipment to these specifications, and it is now being delivered to the producer--the Mukacev Machine Tool Plant named for S. M. Kirov.

[Question] How is your enterprise new and what are its advantages?

[Answer] We are different in that we have a producer, a member of our organization, the Mukacev plant, so our designers and engineers can work with this in mind. This means that at the design stage they can work with the capabilities of a single producer in mind. It has so far received work worth about Kcs 500,000 and as of 1 Jan 1987 it will be beginning full production on the condition that as a Soviet producer it will meet also Czechoslovak demand for this equipment, which will make our customers happy. There are other advantages as well. We had been conducting research in the same area, but were two years away from any results. We were able to cut this work short. Furthermore we now do not have to tool up for a new product. There are, in other words, clear economic advantages for mass produced items for which there is a demand in both countries.

Another group of tasks are those the objective of which is to improve the technical parameters and reliability of serially produced equipment designed for flexible manufacturing systems. For instance the Mukacev plant produces 300 robots annually. These are good robots and are needed for the USSR and here as well, but they do not meet standard world technical requirements. If we want to utilize this robot we need to contribute to its improvement. One of its problems was in reliability. We therefore decided to provide it with a Czechoslovak control system of greater quality, and at the same time we designed several modifications for the same robot.

[Question] Clearly, from the beginning the association is generating pressure for work quality and for flexibility, which is clearly also not on everyone's agenda.

[Answer] Exactly. If this were not the case we would not be following the principles of the association, nor would we be meeting the needs of our own and the Soviet economy. Many problems stand in our way that we will need to resolve. At present, for instance, our association does not have the right to engage in independent foreign trade activity, even though this is part of the intergovernmental agreement establishing the association. We therefore need to operate through middlemen, through foreign trade enterprises [PZO], for whom our Kcs 10-14 million in deliveries this year means nothing. For us, however, their attitude is a serious impediment to meeting our pledges of working rapidly and delivering quality.

[Question] Should these words be taken as a criticism of the PZO?

[Answer] In part the answer is yes. After all, dealing with the problems of the active application of the latest scientific and technical findings in computerized manufacturing requires a different attitude. A radically different way of thinking. This is also true of the organizations involved in this work, beginning with research institutes and ending with the organizations that deliver the finished goods, in this case the PZO. We have no alternative but to think and search for ways to meet the plan targets for this year.

[Question] That is not a very promising comment, coming at the end of the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. But let's conclude our conversation with something more positive. How did you succeed in such a short time after the founding of the association in winning a gold medal at Brno for the robot system?

[Answer] We succeeded because we organized ourselves well, because we were able to get three pieces of equipment (two Soviet, one ours) in one place along with specialists who understood the control system, the robot, and who know about timing tables. We still had to make sure, however, that these experts, as members of a comprehensive efficienty enhancement team, all had specific tasks when they were working with the equipment. We became convinced that if the conditions are right they can complete their tasks very quickly. This means that our success in Brno is really due to a correct organizational approach. This is the way we will have to operate in the work of our association, with an awareness of the importance of how we organize our surroundings.

9276/5915
CSO: 2400/121

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL ITEMS IN EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN VIEWED

Prague EKONOMIKA ZEMEDELSTVI in Czech No 11, 1986 pp 481-483

[Article by Karel Jelinek, candidate for doctor of science, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission: "On Certain Aspects of the Plan for the Agro-Industrial Complex for the Eighth 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Main Objectives of the Socio-Economic Development of the CSSR for 1986-1990 and Prospects Through the Year 2000, which was approved by the 17th CPCZ Congress, sets a strategy of providing effective nutrition for our people while increasing our level of self-sufficiency in food production. Gross agricultural output is slated to increase by 6-7 percent in the Eighth 5-Year Plan over the levels of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, while food industry output and deliveries to consumer goods inventories should increase by 9-10 percent. A fundamental objective is to increase food production efficiency primarily through the comprehensive implementation of R&D findings, improving the quality of capital equipment, and by utilizing more fully the internal capabilities of the agro-food complex.

These are realistic objectives for the economy, because they take into account limiting factors, especially soil fertility, the possibility of obtaining critical capital equipment, power, and other inputs, and the current sophistication of the sales network.

The draft plan sets the groundwork for a significant increase in product quality in comparison with previous periods.

Now that we have provided a sufficient supply of basic foods we need to shift to a new stage in our nutrition policy, one which emphasizes food quality. This will require improvements in current technologies, the implementation of innovations, and providing incentives through systemic mechanisms. Active participation by the entire agro-food complex will play a major role in increasing food quality.

Implementing plan objectives will require instituting efficiency criteria at all stages of production. Our success in increasing efficiency will determine to a large exten' how much we will be able to increase the production and marketing of foo. and agricultural products. Implementing R&D findings and improving management will also play a major role in executing these tasks.

Moreover, increasing production intensity while reducing inputs of certain intensification factors is also one of the most pressing tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Not only must food production be increased but the products themselves must have greater food value, and the production process must utilize all inputs, especially energy inputs, efficiently.

Planned Proportions of Agricultural Production

The Eighth 5-Year Plan projects further increases in production intensity through higher quality raw material and equipment inputs and the more effective utilization of all forms of public work, including improvements in organizational quality, the functioning of economic regulations, and economic incentives.

The growth rate will be slower than in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The plan assumes, however, increased stability, further improvements in the balance between plant and livestock production, including the formation of essential reserves, and the production of output that can be sold as readily abroad as at home. The SSR should show a moderately higher growth rate in agricultural production, increasing its size as a percentage of total CSSR output from the 32.2 percent figure that was achieved in the Seventh 5-Year Plan to 32.7 percent, and its share of goods for market inventories in state stocks from 30.8 percent to 31.6 percent.

Plant production is a critical aspect of agriculture that is currently limiting our level of self-sufficiency in feeding our population. In historical terms, its projected 9.3 percent growth rate is a tall order. Should deliveries remain flat of certain factors in intensification, in this case chemical fertilizers, and should problems with the structure and quality of these fertilizers remain unsolved, there may be a problem in meeting planned tasks.

Grain production, one of the most important factors in livestock production, and therefore also in human nutrition and overall self-sufficiency, should increase by 5.2 percent in the Eighth 5-Year Plan in comparison with an average 8.3 percent increase in the Seventh 5-Year Plan; this would amount to a harvest in excess of 57.3 million tons.

Although the rate of increase is lower than in previous years we still consider the expected growth rate to be significant. We will have to pay close attention to the quality of the grain, particularly in relation to its end use (in the food industry, in making fodder mixtures, etc.)

In this regard we are projecting an increase in the production of grain corn, and a commensurate decline in the production of silage corn, and the extension of corn planting to nontraditional areas (using early hybrids).

Because we need to anticipate fluctuations in harvests from year to year it is especially important at the beginning of a 5-year plan to provide for a grain reserve.

In the area of sugar beets projections call for an annual average increase of 8.4 percent over Seventh 5-Year Plan levels, and the procurement of industrial beets totalling 7.67 million tons. This will require higher quality agricultural equipment and reductions in losses, so that currently wide fluctuations in yields and sugar content can be eliminated. We need to be more flexible in our use of sugar and sugar beets, particularly with regard to prices on foreign markets.

Not counting summer intermediate crops converted to hay equivalent, annual production of bulk fodders is set at 16.5 million tons for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, compared to 15.5 million tons in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, i.e. 6.5 percent more. For perennial fodders converted to hay equivalent (44.3 percent of all bulk fodders) we are projecting an average annual increase of 24.1 percent in comparison with the Seventh 5-Year Plan. When converted to starch units the proposed production levels of bulk fodders fully meet the needs of the livestock production sector with enough surplus to create necessary fodder reserves to offset possible harvest fluctuations.

Developments in plant production make it possible to provide for the nutritional needs of our people while at the same time increasing our self-sufficiency. The emphasis is on increases in the quality of plant products, achieving proper product mix, while at the same time reducing production costs, utilizing capital stock more efficiently, and making better use of other production inputs. We will have to pay close attention to environmental protection at all stages of the production process.

The plan for livestock production is based on 1984 and 1985 performance, which was in all categories better than projected by the Seventh 5-Year Plan and also better than assumed in the guidelines for formulating the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The plan draft, in other words, builds on these positive trends.

The objective of the plan is to take advantage of opportunities to:

-- optimize herd size for economic animals, to optimize product mix in relation to fodder resources (especially concentrated fodders), and to optimize the slaughter weights of fattened animals;

-- to make greater use of R&D findings, increase the efficiency of fodder use mainly by reducing losses and further improving the organization and management of production processes, with the goal of developing reserves of fodder, especially concentrated fodders.

The proposed level of livestock production is based on projected fodder resources, consumption requirements, and the efficient utilization of production.

The main tasks of cattle breeding will be to regulate effectively herd size and to increase herds only in areas with relatively great potential for increasing production of bulk fodders, to exert tight control over breeding work including the maintenance of cross breeding objectives for dairy breeds and the percentage of breeds with mixed uses, to increase slaughter weight and daily weight gains for feedlot cattle, and to manage efficiently heifer

selection. The objective is to reduce the number of head needed per 1,000 tons of procured slaughter cattle to the level achieved in the Fifth 5-Year Plan. In line with this objective, we propose to increase the number of fattened cattle by 3.1 percent by 1990 in comparison with 1985 levels.

The hog breeding plan for the Eighth 5-Year Plan also calls for effective regulation of herd size in relation to planned market production, and for increases in slaughter weights and average daily weight gains for feedlot hogs. The goal is to produce pork more efficiently. The plan projects an increase in fattened hog production in the Eighth 5-Year Plan of 1.3 percent in comparison with levels of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

A three percent increase in fattened poultry production is proposed in line with projected increases in production consumption of poultry meat necessitated by planned product innovations for the domestic market (semi-prepared foods). Should this objective not be met we must plan on modifying annual implementation plans. In any event the plan calls for improved use parameters and reduced production costs per unit of output.

In addition to the need to improve the utilization of output, milk procurement is slated to increase by 8.3 percent over Seventh 5-Year Plan levels.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan we were successful in meeting livestock production targets while at the same time reducing concentrated fodder consumption, as established by existing standards. The fodder resources that were conserved, however, were not used to build up reserves, but were instead consumed in the course of exceeding plan targets for livestock production by a significant amount. This led to a resolution by the CSSR Government in 1984 that established a new methodology for matching resources and allocations of fodder for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Among other changes, this new methodology increases standard consumption requirements for concentrated fodders by about seven percent over the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Improving the efficiency of fodder consumption will assure not only the attainment of livestock production targets, but will also make possible the formation of reserves of some 1,200 tons of concentrated fodders during the Eighth 5-Year Plan as long as production targets for grains are met.

Food Industry Production Plan

The draft plan for the food industry is based on the positive performances of this sector during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It assumes that the raw materials generated by planned growth in agriculture and those obtained through imports will be effectively utilized. It also provides for changes in consumer demand that arose after changes in retail prices in 1984.

The main goal of the food industry in the Eighth 5-Year Plan will be to cooperate with retail organizations in supplying products smoothly to market and to react swiftly to changes in consumer demand. In addition to meeting plan targets this will increase the production and distribution of local and regional specialities as a percentage of total food sales, with a corresponding impact on retail pricing, and also provide a greater variety of products to the domestic market.

In conjunction with increased availability of domestic and imported agricultural raw materials increased production is expected of fruit, vegetable and, especially, milk products. The growth rate of both the production and consumption of alcoholic beverages is slated to decline.

Retail deliveries to the domestic market will have increased by Kcs 13 billion by 1990, in comparison with an increase of Kcs 7.3 billion in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The proposed evolution in food production for the Eighth 5-Year Plan should result in an average per capita consumption of meat (allowing for waste) of 88.3 kilograms by 1990, per capita consumption of 101 kilograms of flour, 39.2 kilograms of sugar, 255 liters of milk and milk products, 9.2 kilograms of butter, 340 eggs, and 27.5 kilograms of fat. These consumption levels correspond to those suggested by health care experts.

Because of the objective of increasing the national income by 3.5 percent, the food industry must pay close attention to adding value to its products at the retail level. While in 1985 retail prices were higher than wholesale prices by a factor of 1.332, in 1986 this ratio was 1.341, and in 1990 it is projected to be 1.343.

Complete Nutrition as Efficiently as Possible

Production efficiency and increasing sophistication are the priority principles of food production for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. This in turn assumes that both the existing capital stock and new equipment slated to be provided for this sector in the near future will be used efficiently and more professionally. The requisite reductions in the materials and energy intensiveness of production, along with the adding of additional value to the energy, raw materials and materials that are consumed will increase the quality and the efficienty of agricultural and food industry production.

It is therefore essential at all levels of management to facilitate increased efficiency through organizational, technical, technological and economic measures, and through economic incentives in the planning process, but mainly in the implementation of planned objectives.

In this regard the draft plan for the food and agricultural sectors is exceptionally rigorous, in the sense that it demands not only an overall increase in production efficiency, but also that planned production increase targets be met, that the mix of products be improved, that product quality improve as well, at the same time that the rate of increase in costs declines or in some cases, that costs are reduced.

Significant production efficiency increases and cost reductions are especially necessary in the production of artificial fertilizers, plant protection agents, propellants, fuels and energy.

The draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan related to the agriculture and food sectors projects an improvement and expansion of intersectoral relations, based on Measures To Improve the Planned Management System for the Agriculture-Food

Complex. The objective is to improve the comprehensiveness and interrelationships between material-price relations, primarily in cases where the existing ratio is not at the requisite level. In the future suppliers will have the task of increasing their participation in improving the technical and economic sophistication of the agro-food complex, primarily by improving the quality of the capital stock of this sector.

As already stated, the objectives for agriculture and the other sectors involved in feeding our population are established in Main Objectives for the Socio-Economic Development of the CSSR for 1986-1990 and Prospects Through the Year 2000. The draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan develops these main objectives and specifies them for specific sectors and production divisions.

The Eighth 5-Year Plan for the agro-food and agro-industrial complexes will be implemented under qualitatively new and more demanding conditions, mainly the necessity for implementing comprehensive intensification, efficiency, and improved quality in the capital replacement process. These conditions, in turn, result from the domestic and foreign environment in which our economy is operating. Only through progress in these areas will we be able to meet the fundamental objective of the agro-industrial complex, namely the ongoing provision of effective nutrition for our population while increasing our overall level of self-sufficiency in food production.

9276/5915
CSO: 2400/100

DISTRIBUTION OF FERROUS METAL CONSUMPTION

Prague PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI in Czech No 9, 1986 pp 55-63

[Article by Drahoslav Ruzicka, Doctor of Natural Sciences, State Planning Commission: "Ferrous Metals Consumption in the Czechoslovak Economy"]

[Text] Improving the utilization of metals in all sectors of our economy is one of the most important factors in achieving greater intensification and economic efficiency. The engineering sector, as the largest user of metals, plays a key role in meeting this objective.

Ferrous and nonferrous metals are currently critically important to economies throughout the world. At present they are an indispensible and irreplaceable part of the operations of the engineering, electrotechnical, construction and other sectors. Projections indicate that metals will be the most important structural material until at least the year 2000. Within the metals group iron will be one of the most important materials. The production, amount, and quality of iron exerts an important influence on economic development.

Czechoslovakia must import most of the ores needed to produce the metals required for its economy. This is very costly. In addition, large amounts of fuel and energy are required to operate the facilities that treat and process this iron ore. We estimate that the overall energy requirements per ton of final metallurgical material suitable for processing by other sectors of the economy to be 1.2-1.5 tons of standard fuel equivalent.

We know that considerable potential exists within our economy for improving the efficiency of metals utilization, especially in the engineering sector. We expect this sector to improve significantly the efficiency of metals utilization in production through changes in both structure and policies, thereby reducing the metals intensiveness of national income formation.

Numerous comparisons with industrially advanced countries have shown that we do not use our metals efficiently. The CSSR consistently shows higher than average metals consumption both per unit of national income and per capita than other industrially advanced countries. This suggests that we have numerous opportunities for improving metals utilization and for

increasing the amount produced from the sources that we have at our disposal.

Analyses performed during the drafting of the Seventh 5-Year Plan showed that our high level of ferrous metals consumption is due to the following factors:

—the size and structure of the Czechoslovak engineering sector, which accounts for two-thirds both of total steel consumption, and of domestic consumption of ferrous metals;

—the technical sophistication of our engineering products, and particularly their design. Comparisons have shown that Czechoslovak products tend to be some 25 percent heavier than comparable foreign products;

—the quality of our metallurgical products, which are plagued by low stability of mechanical properties, gaps in the available product line, problems in matching product deliveries with production requirements, and restricted opportunities for replacing steel with other materials;

—shortages of quality steel and concrete materials and obsolete structural designs in the construction sector, which accounts for the high consumption of metals in this sector (almost 20 percent of total metals consumption);

—failure to examine possible ways for conserving steel in both the ferrous metallurgy sector itself and in the processing industries from a cost-benefit standpoint.

Studies conducted at all levels of the planned management system during the Seventh 5-Year Plan showed that the potential exists in our economy to reduce the demand for metals. These findings helped us to achieve an absolute decline in metals consumption, and set a firm foundation for further efficiency enhancing efforts.

In Main Objectives for the Socio-Economic Development of the CSSR for the 1986-1990 Period and Prospects Through the Year 2000, which was approved by the 17th CPCZ Congress, there are demanding targets for reducing ferrous metals consumption both in the engineering sector, which is the largest consumer, and in all other sectors of the Czechoslovak economy.

This article will summarize the current situation in this area, identify the trends in efficiency enhancement that became evident in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and describe the tasks and potential for further reducing ferrous metals consumption both in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and through the year 2000. This article will also summarize the tasks facing central planners in coordinating efforts to reduce metals consumption with the objective of improving economic efficiency. This is mainly a matter of reconciling targets for reduced metals consumption with tasks involving relative savings in metals consumption. The latter form the basis of State Priority Program 03—Improving Metals Consumption Efficiency [SCP 03] for the Eighth 5-Year Plan and through 1995.

Defining the Concept of Ferrous Metals Consumption

According to the methodological guidelines for SCP 03 and statistical conventions overall consumption of ferrous metals encompasses the following classifications of products and materials:

130 -- total rolled materials (includes JKPOV categories 131-139);

140 --total steel pipe (JKPOV categories 141-146);

150 -- precision metallurgical products (JKPOV categories 151-158);

161 -- castings from cast iron;

162 -- castings from steel;

163 -- steel forgings and stampings.

In addition, a firm distinction needs to be made between final consumption and duplicate consumption. The important figure for determining the metals intensiveness of our economy is final consumption, which includes all consumption of ferrous metals, narrowly defined, in the fields of engineering and electrotechnical products (production categories 309-571) and consumption for other production and use. This includes machinery repairs and maintenance (categories 911-928) and other divisions of the construction, transportation and industrial sectors which use ferrous metals.

To monitor and control nationwide consumption both in the narrowly defined sense and in terms of final and duplicate use the State Planning Commission [SPK] compiles an aggregate ferrous metals input-output table. To compile this table it makes use of state budget figures for some items such as rolled materials, steel pipe, and precision metallurgical products, and accesses sectoral projections and statistics for the other materials (castings, forgings, stampings and open sections).

In compiling an overall input-output table for ferrous metals it is frequently necessary to deal with statistical and methodological problems and to adapt sector-specific data (especially for past periods) to the organizational structure of sectors and planning groups in a way that makes the information conform to current planning methodology.

This aggregated information about ferrous metals makes it possible to examine data on overall ferrous metals consumption, divided into final and duplicate consumption, in a wider context. These numbers, therefore, serve as the basis for describing the current and projected development of ferrous metals consumption in the remainder of this article.

Current Status of Ferrous Metals Consumption

In surveying ferrous metals consumption in our economy over the past 15 years one notices several positive trends that became evident in the

Seventh 5-Year Plan. In particular, the Seventh 5-Year Plan saw a significant decline in overall ferrous metals consumption and a concurrent decline in the ferrous metals intensiveness of national income formation. This trend should continue into the future. The table on the following page presents some statistics from the period being reviewed.

As this table indicates the Fifth 5-Year Plan saw both extensive growth in consuming sectors and a sharp increase in final consumption of 1.583 million tons, at the same time that the metals intensiveness of national income formation declined by an average of 1.8 percent annually. To assure comparability all calculations of metals intensity are based on national income figures in constant 1984 prices. Final consumpiton increased at a slower rate in the following 5-year plan while the metals intensiveness of national income formation declined at the faster rate of 2.2 percent per year. Final consumption of ferrous metals peaked in 1980 at 9.578 million tons.

Table 1. Statistics on Ferrous Metals Consumption, 1970-1985

Category	unit of measure	1970	1975	1980	1985
Final ferrous metals consumption - total	million tons	7,2103	8.7933	9.5777	9.0607
composed of: engineering-metallurgical complex	million tons	4.4407	5.4617	5.9848	5.6344
other consumption	million tons	2.7696	3.3316	3.5929	3.4263
Engineering-metallurgical complex as percent of total final consumption	percent	61.6	62.1	62.5	62.2
Increase in final consumption compared with initial year of 5-year plan	million tons		+1.583	+.7844	-.5170
Ferrous metals intensiveness of national income formation	tons per billion Kcs	20,845	19,083	17,070	14,614
5-year index of reduced intensity			91.5	89.5	85.6
Average annual percentage reduction	percent		1.8	2.2	3.1

Important measures to reduce the materials intensiveness of the Czecholsovak economy have resulted in a fundamental turnaround in this area since 1982. In particular, ferrous metals consumption declined between 1980 and 1985 by 534,000 tons, while the ferrous metals intensiveness of national income formation declined over the same period by an average of 3.1 percent annually.

The consumption of rolled material, an important component of the ferrous metals group, has shown a similar development, peaking in 1981. During the Seventh 5-Year Plan consumption of rolled material declined by 241,000 tons, as follows:

Table 2. Consumption of Rolled Materials, 1970-1985

Category	unit of measure	1970	1975	1980	1985
Final consumption of rolled materials - total	million tons	3.9384	4.7707	5.1948	4.9540
composed of: engineering-metal-lurgical complex	million tons	1,9949	2.5679	2.8512	2.6810
other consumption	million tons	1.9435	2.2028	2.3436	2.2730
Engineering-metallurgical complex as percent of final consumption	percent	50.7	53.8	54.9	54.1
Increase in final consumption compared with initial year of 5-year plan	million tons		+.8328	+4241	-.2408
Rolled materials intensiveness of national income formation	tons per billion Kcs	11,386	10,353	9,258	7,990
5-year index of reduced intensiveness			90.9	89.4	86.3
Average annual percentage reduction	percent		1.8	2.2	3.0

Constant attention paid to the fundamental tasks outlined by the 16th CPCZ Congress in this area was in part responsible for the improved performance in ferrous metals consumption achieved in the Seventh-5-Year Plan. Specific efficiency enhancing measures were incorporated into SCP 03, thus becoming an object of mass concern on the part of work collectives, especially in the engineering sector. Limitations on deliveries and consumption contained in official guidelines for standard

consumption in state resource and allocation balances for essential ferrous metals also had an impact on achieving these reductions. Economic incentives for reducing materials costs also played a role.

Reduced consumption of ferrous metals had the greatest impact in engineering planning groups 211 (heavy engineering), 215 (general engineering), and 218 (the electrotechnical industry), as indicated below:

Table 3. Final Ferrous Metals Consumption by Planning Group, 1980-1985

Category	unit of measure	1980	1985	index 1985/1980
Planning Group 211--Heavy Engineering:				
1) final consumption of ferrous metals	million tons	1.6758	1.5300	91.3
2) standard consumption for gross output [HV] in 1984 prices	tons per million Kcs HV	29,855.7	23,850.4	79.9
3) average annual reduction in standard consumption	percent		4.4	
Planning Group 215--General Engineering:				
1)		2.1698	2.0154	92.9
2)		22,084.3	16,149	73.1
3)			6.1	
Planning Group 218--Electrotechnical Industry:				
1)		.2908	.2906	99.9
2)		9,816.7	6,486.6	66.1
3)			8.0	
Total for Groups 211+215+218				
1)		4.1364	3.836	92.7
2)		22,479.9	16,410.7	73.0
3)			6.1	

In other words, betwe n 1980 and 1985 the three planning groups in the engineering sector reduced their ferrous metals consumption by 300,000 tons. Moreover, this sector reduced the number of tons of ferrous metals

needed to produce Kcs 1 billion of gross output by 27 percent, which is an annual average of 6 percent. In terms of the value indicator being used (gross output in 1984 prices) the relative savings in ferrous metals for all planning groups amounted to 1.419 million tons. Preliminary analyses indicate that about 15 percent of these savings can be attributed to structural changes within sectors, 60 percent to product innovations, 20 percent to technological innovations, and about 5 percent to materials innovations.

Despite the success recorded in the Seventh 5-Year Plan in reducing final consumption of ferrous metals in the engineering sector other agencies and sectors controlled by the national governments experienced an unplanned and undesirable increase in ferrous metals consumption. These were mainly organizations affiliated with agriculture and the food industry. Likewise, efficiency enhancing measures pertaining to construction organizations were not implemented adequately, with the result that ferrous metal consumption reduction targets were not met as planned.

The results achieved to date in improving the efficiency of ferrous metals consumption indicate clearly that many areas for improvement remain, not only in the engineering sector but also in other metals consuming spheres of our economy, primarily construction.

These results can serve as a springboard for the effective control of consumption in the future. They provide a foundation for fulfilling the tasks set in Main Objectives for the Socio-Economic development of the CSSR for the Eighth 5-Year Plan and Prospects for the Year 2000.

Projected Ferrous Metals Consumption for Eighth 5-Year Plan and Beyond

Since 1985 improving economic efficiency and intensification has become the fundamental objective of the economic development of the CSSR. We must increase gross national product growth rates to 3.5 percent annually through the effective implementation of intensification programs and efficiency enhancing measures. This implies continued successes in reducing materials and energy intensiveness, especially in metals consumption. This must occur not only in engineering, where metals account for 50 percent of materials costs, but in other metals-using sectors of our economy. In general the sectors in question must plan their growth so that metals consumption will not exceed 1985 levels, while continually searching for ways to reduce their consumption even further while increasing output. This will allow us not only to reduce the relatively high metals intensiveness of our economy, but also, ultimately, to reduce production of pig iron and steel.

Projected consumption of ferrous metals for the Eighth 5-Year Plan are based on current results in conserving metals and improving consumption efficiency in conjunction with planned growth rates for engineering and other metals consuming sectors. Combining this information with an aggregate input-output table for ferrous metals yields the following projections through 1990 (see table on next page).

Table 4. Projected Ferrous Metals Consumption, 1980-1990

Category	unit of measure	1980	1985	projected 1990
Final consumption of ferrous metals	million tons	9.5777	9.0607	9.0266
of which, Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering to account for [FMHTS]	million tons	3.5242	3.3280	3.2900
within FMHTS as follows: -metallurgical VHJ	million tons	1.8484	1.7980	1.7900
-heavy engineering VHJ (planning group 211)	million tons	1.6758	1.5300	1.5000
remainder divided among: Federal Ministry of General Engineering (planning group 215)	million tons	2.1698	2.0154	1.9960
Federal Ministry of the Electrotechnical Industry (planning group 218)	million tons	.2908	.2906	.3465
Federal Ministry of Fuel and Power	million tons	.4410	.4176	.4261
Federal Ministry of Transport	million tons	.2187	.2254	.2278
agencies controlled by CSR Government	million tons	1.8027	1.6866	1.6440
agencies controlled by SSR Government	million tons	.8955	.8270	.8059
other users	million tons	.2350	.2701	.2903
Engineering-metallurgical complex as percentage of total use	percent	62.5	62.2	62.4
Ferrous metal intensiveness of national income formation	tons per billion Kcs	17,070	14,614	12,231
5-year index of reduced intensiveness		89.5	85.6	83.7
Average annual percentage decline	percent	2.2	3.1	3.5

This data indicated that final consumption of ferrous metals should remain flat, but that the metals intensiveness of national income formation should decline from 14,614 tons per billion Kcs of national income

(1984 prices) in 1985 to 12,231 tons per billion Kcs of national income in 1990, an average annual decline of 3.5 percent. Relative savings in ferrous metals, narrowly defined, from this reduction in the metals intensiveness of national income formation should therefore amount to some 1.759 million tons. Other savings will be realized, however, outside of the defined area of consumption, primarily through changes in metallurgical techniques and in other areas of improved efficiency. Taken together, projections indicate that we can expect to realize savings in ferrous metals on the order of 2.5 million tons during the Eighth 5-Year Plan. This is contingent on the following conditions:

1) that the heavy engineering sector (planning group 211) experience declines in standard consumption (final consumption in tons per billion Kcs of gross output in 1984 prices) throughout the 1986-1990 period of at least 4 percent annually. For the general engineering sector (planning group 215) this figure is 4.5 percent, and for the electrotechnical industry (planning group 218) at least 6 percent. Looked at another way, engineering planning groups 211, 215, and 218 taken together must achieve annual reductions of ferrous metals intensiveness of at least 5 percent;

2) all other sectors and divisions, including engineering products produced by metallurgical VHJ may not exceed final consumption of ferrous metals of 3.840 million tons per year. In addition the construction sector, which accounts for most of the non-recoverable losses of ferrous metals in the economy, must reduce its standard consumption of ferrous metals by at least 3 percent annually (based on basic types of construction and construction materials).

To assist in meeting goals related to reduced ferrous metals consumption, SCP 03 for the Eighth 5-Year Plan outlines the objectives of efficiency enhancing programs in this area and established guidelines for a programmed, systematic approach to these tasks. Rather than setting overall consumption targets for metals this program sets targets for relative reductions in metals consumption for each category of the defined ferrous metals group and other categories as well. These reductions are attainable in the Eighth 5-Year Plan by the following means:

a) within the defined areas of consumption:

--by reducing consumption in new product designs (innovations);

--through new technologies which operate based on waste-free techniques in the metalworking sectors;

--through higher quality and greater stability of metallurgical products that will make it possible to reduce ferrous metals used in engineering, construction and other sectors of the economy.

b) outside the defined ferrous metals categories:

--reducing the number of steps involved per unit of metallurgical production in all areas including the production of rolled materials;

--through further efficiency enhancing measures for the use of ferrous metals in our economy.

The CSSR Government approved SCP 03 for the Eighth 5-Year Plan in December 1985. This program has set the final minimum targets for reductions in ferrous metals usage:

Sector, branch, division	Minimum target for reduction of ferrous metals consumption (in millions of tons)
FMHTS - total	1.175
of which, heavy engineering (group 211) should account for	.377
Federal Ministry of general Engineering (group 215)	.535
Federal Ministry of Electrotechnical Industry (group 218)	.112
Federal Ministry of Fuel and Power	.155
Federal Ministry of Transportation	.155
Agencies controlled by CSR Government	.165
Agencies controlled by SSR Government	.086
Total	2.383

In setting minimum targets for reduction in ferrous metals usage for individual sectors ways were also considered of exceeding these targets. This would make it possible to meet the targets contained in Main Objectives for the Socio-Economic development of the CSSR for 1986-1990, namely to achieve during the Eighth 5-Year Plan overall reductions on the order of 2.5 million tons of ferrous metals.

The part of Main Objectives which sets the basic directions of the socio-economic strategy of the CPCZ, assumes a reduction by the year 2000 in the ferrous metals intensiveness of our economy on the order of 40-50 percent over the 1985, and an increase in national income by more than two-thirds over the 1985 figure. The broad range of this estimate leads to a broad range of potential reductions in ferrous metals consumption. Reducing the ferrous metals intensity of national income formation by 40 percent implies that in the year 2000 ferrous metals consumption would stand at 9.120 million tons, which is about the level achieved in 1985. A 50

percent reduction in intensity, however, would imply final consumption of ferrous metals in the year 2000 of 7.6 million tons, which is more than 1.34 million tons lower than in 1985. Either way, this is a very demanding task that has no clear implementation strategy at the present time. It will be exceedingly difficult to achieve even a 45 percent reduction in intensiveness, which is the mid-point of the range.

To test the feasibility of the objectives for reducing ferrous metals consumption by the year 2000 it will be necessary to study more closely the proposed targets for reductions in consumption, increase efficiency enhancement programs and make more serious changes in the divisional structure of engineering output. Any adopted measures must also be included in SCP 03--Improving the efficiency of metals consumption, and must be supported with realistic tasks in the area of R&D. Without such study of the prospects for the engineering sector, its products and structure and their growth prospects it is impossible to say which of the targets for reducing ferrous metals intensiveness of national income formation by the year 2000 is the more feasible, 40 percent or 50 percent, or which is the more optimal.

In providing necessary ferrous metal supplies at the present time, then, we must of necessity use the pessimistic projection of 40 percent. The overall consumption of rolled material, including its duplicate consumption, will be the most important part of these projections.

The following table quantifies final ferrous metals consumption in the year 2000 for each of the above percentage assumptions;

Table 5. Projected Ferrous Metals Consumption in Year 2000 Assuming 40, 45, and 50 Percent Reductions in Ferrous Metal Intensiveness of National Income Formation

Category	unit of measure	1985	2000 40%	2000 45%	2000 50%
Final consumption of ferrous metals	million tons	9.0607	9.120	8.360	7.600
Ferrous metals intensiveness of national income formation	tons per billion Kcs (1984)	14,614	8,768	8,038	7,307
15-year index of reduced intensiveness		70.1	60	55	50
Average annual percentage reduction		2.3	3.3	3.9	4.5

Consumption data for 1985 and the Eighth 5-Year Plan were taken from preliminary documentation. They do not differ very much, however, from actual performance and can therefore be used for further discussion.

Tasks for Central Planning to Control Further Ferrous Metal Consumption

Measures for the planned control of metals consumption are based on the assumption that the basic planning instrument for improving consumption efficiency is State Priority Program 03. Implementing this program can go a long way towards reducing materials intensiveness (standard consumption of metals), especially in the engineering and construction sectors.

Despite some success in implementation, this program is still plagued by problems that reduce its effectiveness. These include a lack of coordination between proposed reductions and consumption plans for specific ferrous metals that are included in budgets at both the national economic level as well as in sectoral projections and the budgets of individual organizations.

The reductions in ferrous metals usage mandated in SCP 03 should be evident as declines in standard metal consumption calculated in terms of either a material or value indicator (tons, gross output, output of goods, adjusted value added, national income, etc.). At the same time that it should take into consideration positive and negative influences on consumption. These reductions should then be directly reflected in the input-output table for metals (the material-technical procurement plan and balances) at all levels of the plan, where documented consumption results from both positive and negative influences in the consumption sphere.

Figures for ferrous metals are currently out of proportion because overall reduction within the context of SCP 03 include reductions in metals consumption but make no distinction regarding the area of consumption or its definition. For example, reductions in metal usage are included which resulted from increased use of scrap metal and nontraditional secondary raw materials, declines resulting from reduced consumption during the actual production of the metal itself (e.g. through greater use of steel and foundry iron), etc. These reductions belong to no category in the ferrous metals balance as defined in SCP 03. Currently little attention is being paid to this fundamental differentiation and it is not reported even by the FMHTS, the largest user of ferrous metals.

To achieve the requisite level of integration between consumption balances, planned reductions in metals use, and their reporting within the context of SCP 03 we will need to:

--draft efficiency enhancing programs in a way that their implementation will result in the necessary annual reduction in metals intensiveness in conjunction with input-output requirements in clearly defined areas of ferrous metals;

--when establishing tasks and evaluating the fulfillment of SCP 03 related to reductions in ferrous metals consumption we need to make fundamental distinctions between reduced standard consumption of metals in the user

sphere (engineering, construction, and other user sectors), reduced consumption during the actual production of metals themselves, and the procurement of metals from scrap and other sources;

—within the FMHTS we need to differentiate between consumption (and its reduction) of ferrous metals for the metallurgical planning groups (130, 150, 160) and for planning group 211 (heavy engineering). Within the metallurgical planning groups and planning group 211 we need to differentiate between basic consumption (and reductions) of metals during metallurgical production and during use in the consuming sphere (engineering, construction and the other sectors). We must do our best to break out duplicate consumption of ferrous metals. Similar steps must be taken for the Federal Ministry of General Engineering and the Federal Ministry of the Electrotechnical Industry;

—we must make necessary modifications and additions to the statistical reporting system, especially related to the monitoring of final and repeat consumption of ferrous metals and reductions in their consumption.

Our analysis of the current status of ferrous metals consumption in the Czechoslovak economy identified a number of positive trends which combined to reduce the metals intensiveness of our economy, especially in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The relatively high ferrous metals intensiveness of our economy necessitates continued attention to reducing ferrous metals consumption in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and through the year 2000 in line with the tasks contained in Main Objectives of Socio-Economic Development. These are demanding tasks which can be fulfilled successfully by the thorough implementation of measures designed to improve the efficiency of metals consumption within the context of SCP 03 and through continued progress in all areas of the planned management of the Czechoslovak economy.

9276/9190
CSO: 2400/119

WAGE DEVELOPMENTS TERMED COMPLICATED

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Slovak No 47, 1986 p 3

[Article by engineers Richard Muhl, C.Sc., and Vladimir Zvolensky, Research Institute for Social Development and Labor, Bratislava: "Wage Development Control--A Complicated Matter"]

[Text] The present system of regulating wage development, based on a directive relationship between accrued wages and adjusted value added, basically created conditions for renewing the dynamics of the reproduction process. In general, positive results were obtained; in particular, adjusted value added grew faster than planned while material demands decreased. However, at the present time the growth of adjusted value added significantly exceeded the growth of national income. The criteria used did not make it possible to express objectively the contribution of a particular enterprise to the final result, and therefore to direct the activities of an organization in a socially desirable direction. Therefore the current question is that of how to increase the effectiveness of the wage development control system.

Problems, Opinions, Experiences

The basic problem consists in the fact that organizations were able to create resources for rewards even if these were not totally covered by production. The system for regulating accrued wages was also supposed to have created pressure to decrease material demands. However, in practice the ability of this indicator to do so did not prove to be very effective. The fulfilling of the plan for adjusted value added is therefore no guarantee of attaining the planned level and effectiveness of creation of national income. From the gap between the price of the product and its value we can deduce that the increase in the adjusted value added indicator does not necessarily result in a production volume increase, and therefore,the relationship of wages to this criterion does not make wages dependent on the new value. Thus the creation of accrued wages can conflict with the enterprise's contribution to the final result.

Final Goal--Responsibility For Results

Acceleration of the transformation of national economy to an intensive type of development is therefore dependent on reaching a state where all

participants in the reproduction process take an interest in the final results because they themselves are the measure and source for satisfying society's needs. Therefore, production must always be evaluated from at least two important angles:

--The usefulness of the product (technical standard, functional characteristics, quality, life span, as well as esthetic value, design, ergonomic parameters, etc.):

--The extent of the yield from society's work, which is reflected in the standard of the product's economic parameters, the extent and the structure of the costs for producing this product and its use in the production process and in personal consumption.

The final results of work are therefore a synthetic expression of the social effectiveness of production, which is evaluated from the two perspectives mentioned above. When the society's final work results are the goal-seeking expression of the direction of economic development, then it is logical to direct the basic stimulation relationships precisely in this manner. The substantial elements of this system must be interlocked with other subsystems in this control model. The successful functioning of this model is dependent on the existence of parametric conditions.

To create parametric conditions as well as an adequate economic mechanism is a long process which can be successful only through changes within the control system as well as its environment. This means that improvement of the wage development control system must be carried out in two stages. In the first stage the focus would be on improving the existing system; in the second stage it would be on the development of an economic mechanism for its improvement. The system should be adjusted in such a way as to remove existing barriers and at the same time change over to a system of making the participants take interest in the final results.

Stumbling Block--Indicators and Prices

We consider the ensuring of long-lasting validity of regulations and standards (for the period of at least one 5-Year plan) to be the basic condition for increasing the effectiveness of the existing system.

However, their application raises concerns for disturbing the equilibrium in the balance of the income of the population. At the same time, it is evident that such static understanding of the equilibrium is inconsistent with the proclaimed goal of intensifying the reproduction process; in addition, it creates conditions for the deformation of the system itself at the lower control levels.

Another condition for attaining higher effectiveness of the present system of adjusting accrued wages is to improve the basic indicator. The indicator of realized production should function as a criterion, i.e., plan fulfillment should include only adjusted actual outputs of production

accepted and paid for by the customer. The adjustment is that much more pressing because there is a continuous increase of idle inventories in our national economy. Getting rid of egalitarianism at the Economic Production Unit level and at the enterprises, which is reflected in the increasing volume of divided profits at the different branches and Economic Production Units, is another condition for improving the system's effectiveness. This practice, which is at odds with the goals for economic intensification, significantly disrupts the application of the principle of rewards for work accomplished and creates the conditions for enterprises or entire Economic Production Units to keep lagging behind. At the same time, already in the first years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, an effort should be made not to use such means against subordinate organizations, as they are inconsistent with the spirit of the control system and therefore preserve the extensive elements of the development. It is mainly a matter of planning the level of average wages, exhausting accrued wages obtained from the savings of the employees and others.

We consider the creation of parametric conditions which would put constant pressure on the overall increase in effectiveness to be the key condition for the control system as a whole to function. Prices are an important element, and if they are to be used by the manufacturer as a parameter, they cannot be determined according to individual costs but costs accepted socially. This way, the price system would become an instrument whereby the society, through periodic price adjustments, would create constant pressure on the economic sphere and force it to be socially effective. Creating a price structure of this type is a long and permanent process and the results will not appear until for several years. The reconstruction of wholesale prices being prepared is a small step toward this goal but it does not solve the basic problem, namely the fact that prices continue to be determined according to individual costs.

Parametric conditions are also formed by foreign economic relations. Increasing their effectiveness is one of Czechoslovakia's key economic problems. Gradually achieving equilibrium in foreign trade, particularly with the floating convertible exchange area, creates proconditions for abandoning the least effective exchanges; therefore, it would be advisable to radically decrease the limit at which the costs of ineffective foreign trade are absorbed by society. Costs that exceed this limit must be reflected in the manufacturer's results in order for highly unprofitable exports to stop being used as an argument for and the power behind the growth of various branches and production fields, which should actually be decreasing. On the other hand, however, it is necessary to stimulate the results of effective foreign trade more significantly.

The Plan Plus Other Instruments

The implementation of future intentions in the economic and social development of our society after the year 2000 makes it unavoidable to prepare, for the 1990s, effective measures for significant improvement of the entire control and planning system of the national economy. There can

be no doubt that the most important economic instrument will continue to be a national economic plan. However, this instrument must to a greater extent be used in conjunction with other economic control instruments. That does not mean that a more extensive use of economic instruments must lead to an increase in the number of plan indicators. On the contrary, the goal is to effectively choose only a certain limited number of indicators—criteria which would ensure the attainment of society's goals and would reflect the entire effect of the organization's economy.

In our deliberations, if we limit ourselves to the economic sphere, we can say that it has two most important inseparable functions:

—to satisfy concrete social needs for utility value, specific products and services;

—to create a product for the society, necessary for broadening production and for increasing material and cultural standard of the working people.

For wage purposes, when evaluating the fulfillment of the first function the organization should be evaluated in terms of how it fulfilled its plan tasks within the framework of socially necessary, i.e., real, production. As regards fulfilling the second function, the opinion is that the majority of branches or production areas should use synthetic indicators for this purpose, i.e., profits of which the organization would turn over a certain amount to the state budget, on the basis of long-term standards, in a form of criteria-related payments, loan interest payments and loss coverage. The remaining net profit would be the source of the organization's own funds.

There Would Also Be Quality Guarantee

This way, while fulfilling its "material" function, the organization would have to continuously monitor both quantitatively and qualitatively its activities, the economic effectiveness of its dealings; alternately, if it manufactures the planned production volume but does not produce or sell the products, it would have to create its funds in a limited manner.

Resources for rewarding employees of an organization would then come from two funds:

--from an earnings fund which will represent resources for the mechanism for inclusion in the cost,

—from a rewards fund which will come from net profits from real production.

When the issue is a mechanism for creating an earnings fund and its usable amount, it is possible to maintain a system based on standard dependency of the amount of wage resources on amount indicators. The dependency of the amount of the earnings fund on the volume of real production measured by the indicator which best expresses the contribution of an organization

to the satisfaction of social needs will create responsibility for economic results and will single out the stimulating role of personal material incentives.

Should the organization not be able to cover the amount for legal wages by the resources created, it will gradually have to transfer a certain amount from the rewards fund, from its own reserve fund, request a loan from the reserve fund of its superior authority, or even request bank credit.

For the floating components coming from the rewards fund, the criteria as well as resources will come from real net profits, representing the remainder after criteria-based payments to the state budget, payments for outstanding debts and payments to centralized funds. From this real profit will come allocations to the organization's reserve fund, the fund for cultural and social needs, the development fund and a rewards fund which should be created by means of a long-term valid standard.

The dependency of the rewards fund on the effectiveness of the organization's economic performance as a whole, reflected in the profit from real production, will be unanimous and directly proportional. How much the various amounts of different types of rewards to come from this source to be paid to individual employees are dependent on the created rewards fund of an organization is a complicated question. It is indisputable that annual rewards given to head economists of an organization, managing units and other employees of the organization's directorate should be directly and immediately dependent on the final results of an organization's economic performance. The rewards of employees should be tied to criteria reflecting the total results of an enterprise's economic performance as well as criteria reflecting the fulfillment of tasks in individual sections, differentiated according to the extent to which a section contributes with its work to the organization's results.

The wage development control system is changing and improving as a result of objective social goals, conditions and needs in such a way as to assist in creating harmony between the development af production forces and production relations--in step with the main strategic tasks of the social and economic development of a society. The problems and perspectives indicated above represent one of several possible approaches to how to increase the effectiveness of the wage development control system and thereby contribute to a creative discussion which takes place in theoretical circles and in control practice.

12993/9190
CSO: 2400/114

ARTICLE SAYS EFFICIENCY CANNOT BE MANDATED FROM ABOVE

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech No 49, 1986 p 6

[Article by Eng Jaroslav Dusek, economic director, Ferrous Metallurgy, general directorate, Prague: "Efficiency Cannot Be Mandated From Above"]

[Text] The debate "What Is (And What Is Not) Efficient?" has dealt mainly with the problem of necessary attitudes on the part of our economic organizations that would stimulate continuous dynamism of efficiency. Many of the contributions expressed the opinion that the indicators compelled organizations to act contrary to our national interests. For instance, the article "Indicators Against Reason" (HOSPODARSKE NOVINY 45, 1986) by Eng Antonin Karasek, deputy technical director of the Adest Company was among such contributions. The following article addresses the same issue.

Our discussion has shown that the theoretical methods determining the achievement of greater efficiency are generally known and well-planned. Thus, we have a starting point. We should be therefore alarmed at the thought that our situation and praxis differ considerably from the desirable situation. Furthermore, we should be disturbed by the fact that the fulfillment of the tasks for the Eighth 5-Year Plan demands far greater efficiency from our management system. We cannot succumb to illusions that we shall meet our tasks by adhering to the methods practiced in the previous 5-year plan, particularly by the management system.

I shall mention here some of the experiences gained by our Ferrous Metallurgy VHJ [economic production unit]--with an emphasis on 'some' because it is not my intention to present here an exhaustive account of all of them. I shall focus merely on what prevents the VHJ's and enterprises from operating efficiently, not only in terms of the fulfillment of their plan but also in terms of their efforts to achieve maximum dynamism of efficiency.

"Departmentalism" Lurking Everywhere

In his article "Magic Spells and Passing the Buck: National and Enterprise Efficiency" in HOSPODARSKE NOVINY No 24/1986, university lecturer Jaromir Kolar, ScC, asked whether the current system of indicators of the plan does really express efficiency. Experience indicates that not only may it not express efficiency, but also that it often fails to stimulate it. As the

main reason I see the "departmentalism" of the planning, specification and stipulation of individual indicators. In essence, behind every indicator one may discern a departmental approach adopted by the organizational unit, executives or subject of management, when without any comprehensive concept of efficiency this or that indicator is being enforced now more emphatically, perhaps as a mandatory indicator, and then less forcefully, for example, as a criterion for rating or comprehensive assessment.

The task of deliveries for domestic markets reflects specific practices of 1986 and of the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan. Our metallurgical industry fulfills it by producing about 900,000 tons of heating coke annually. Coke is the most efficient essential fuel for the production of pig iron, and its replacement with oil or natural gas is highly inefficient in terms of cost. If oil consumption goes up 1,000 tons,our costs are up Kcs 1 million. Costs are determined by the wholesale price of oil, which should encourage lower consumption of this imported fuel. For that reason the use of oil in blast furnaces in the Eighth 5-Year Plan is being reconsidered.

Our coke plants (with the exception of the Poldi in Kladno which produces 300,000 tons of heating coke) produce metallurgical coke from high-grade and thus, expensive coal. The quality of metallurgical coke is markedly superior to that of heating coke which must be of smaller lump size. Coke plants other than the Poldi in Kladno cannot produce heating coke because they are fully engaged in the production of metallurgical coke. Thus, the demand that we raise our deliveries of heating coke by 400,000 to 500,000 tons annually would mean crushing high-grade metallurgical coke, converting it into heating coke (higher cost, loss of value) and replacing it with oil in blast furnaces (again, at considerably higher cost).

The total result would be economic losses of Kcs 200 to 240 million annually because costs would rise by that amount. Why? So that we meet an indicator whose stipulation (fuel for domestic markets) may be met in some other way, for example, instead of coke, rolled materials may be exported (in 1988 their wholesale prices will be considerably more advantageous than those for exported coke), or coal may be supplied for domestic market, or coke may be delivered by organizations of the Federal Ministry for Fuels and Energy, etc. However, as for higher costs of oil consumption, the problem of efficiency may be resolved by realistic wholesale prices which should correspond with the parameters of its utility value, such as heating capacity. Then the ration of the wholesale price of oil and of coke would be 1.3:1 and not more than twice that amount expressed by the current ratio. This solution would agree also with accepted procurement prices and international trade relation. If we compare our standards of efficiency with world standards, we must also compare the prices of inputs and their relations.

In the same way departmentalism affects indicators of delivery for capital investment which for us is not only irrelevant (it amounts to a few million Kcs in our annual production of Kcs 70 billion), but also achievable in other ways than by the inclusion of this indicator in the system of decisive indicators for current assessment of the plan for 1987. This function may be expressed, for instance, by the indicator for material incentives, by direct management, without exhausting one of the eight indicators for the VHJ's rating.

In brief, this area, which may be characterized as "departmentalism of indicators," may be regarded as a formally perfect plan in contradiction to its actual contents, in which case the logical focus of the VHJ's and enterprises is not on efficiency but rather on the fulfillment of indicators.

If Trust Is Earned

Our discussion introduced many views on the intensification of the khozraschet. For example, in his contribution "There Are No Simple Solutions" (HOSPODARSKE NOVINY 41/1986) Prof Vaclav Hoffman, ScC, sees khozraschet as a great challenge for the management. Indeed, this precludes any possibility that the enterprises may save their skin by changing their plan and by changing the indicators; however, it also means the obligations of the superior level of management, mainly in terms of guaranteed conditions and stability of mechanisms. As a matter of fact, this is a very sensitive indicator of trust and naturally, also a correlation of responsibility and authority. What is most important--here I see a real obstacle to the performance of the enterprise. Our enterprises are afraid--and unfortunately, legitimately so because of their experience in previous years--that their program, for example, adoption of a counterplan, will be included in the factors of production and in the end, the result may be used to cover various programs related to the plan.

This was the procedure followed in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and also this year. For instance, we adopted a counterplan where profits amounted to Kcs 113 million. We returned 75 percent to the state budget and the remainder was siphoned off to cover planned financial needs. The final incentive was zero. Thus, we have gained no additional resources--for our fund accumulation or for the acceleration of our intensification program.

This year we discussed with the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering the principle for the application of the regulations for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, i.e., mechanisms and counterplanning, standards, cumulative fulfillment of the 5-year plan, and so on. We presented those guarantees to our enterprises while the plan for 1987 was in the drafting stage. The result surpassed all our expectations. Our enterprises are now organizing a counterplan of about Kcs 160 million in adjusted value added, and what is most important--they will step up their efficiency program.

This example is intended to substantiate my assertion that the activism of our organizations must be stimulated, but that means that we guarantee them firm regulations and firm norms, and that we assure them that asset formation may vary according to merit. This would be greatly enhanced by higher incentives if the benefits from higher tasks the enterprises and VHJ's adopt were made more "attractive" for them than thus far. Yet another example may be offered. If we adopt the task of exporting goods worth Kcs 200 million all charges paid to nonsocialist countries, and thus, if we earn foreign exchange incentives of Kcs 800,000--will this deal be attractive enough to encourage risk-taking, dynamic action and seeking of opportunities for the most cost-effective utilization of our resources? The answer to that question is in the attitude of our enterprises and VHJ's which do exactly what the regulations tell them: "Take no risks, wait for 'instructions'..."

At this moment we must focus most of all on prompt accounting for the past 5-year plan and for the current year. Nevertheless, the 5 to 6 percent semi-annual growth rate of efficiency cannot be derived from the principal alone (for example, by economizing based on the implementation of only minor operational measures). In the Eighth 5-Year Plan the fulcrum of all activity must be the technological development in all its forms and continuous efforts to accelerate this process (for example, in our case by the introduction of continuous casting).

This leads us to the conviction that we must take a fundamental step from the defensive (efforts to keep the tasks of the plan on the lowest possible level) to dynamic action, i.e., to make an effort to earn more resources from more challenging tasks. This process must not be impeded by rigid management, such as "departmentalism" of indicators without a comprehensive concept of achievement of efficiency. Due to the diversity (specifics) of individual branches, the effort to enforce only certain single forms may result in a number of problems and contradictions.

Moreover, our views concerning the need to expand the responsibility of the VHJ's and enterprises for the fulfillment of the plan and for the assertion of their authority in achieving independent khozraschet management are based on the fact that behind the contents of the plan we must see the fulfillment of our economic needs, because our objective is not only accounting for deliveries and distribution of goods but also continuous efforts to upgrade the quality of our production and to be adaptable in innovating our goods to changing needs. These are very important issues and thus, I am only pleased that our theoretical research is now dealing with them, as confirmed by Eng Josef Hubacek, ScC, of the Central Institute for National Economic Research, in his article "Potential Exploitation of Market Conditions" published in the latest issue of HOSPODARSKE NOVINY.

The effort to achieve dynamic efficiency cannot be separated from the effort to stimulate activity. Efficiency cannot be mandated from above; appropriate conditions must be created, one of which emphasizes incentives for above-plan tasks according to standards set for the participation of the central administration on the one hand and of the VHJ's and enterprises on the other, because we need those resources in order to step up our intensification program.

Therefore in our VHJ we welcome the ongoing effort to remove the barriers which are hampering the activity of our enterprises and VHJ's. We are confident that a concept will be found that will improve the efficiency of the plan without eliminating central planning of national economy, and that will enhance its stability by granting the VHJ's and enterprises greater authority and responsibility. The suggestions and proposals outlined by Prof Vaclav Hoffman in his contribution "There Are No Simple Solutions" and by Eng Vaclav Filip in his article "The Plan and Economic Mechanisms" in HOSPODARSKE NOVINY 42/1986 are most interesting and in full agreement with my views.

In fact (as convincingly confirmed by the above-mentioned example), this whole area may be characterized as "stimulation of dynamic activity of organizations" and viewed as an intent to adopt the Eighth 5-Year Plan as a

non-negotiable basis and to organize counterplanning. Nevertheless, these counterplan obligations must be strongly motivated. It would be futile to seek a solution in a breakneck combination of indicators; rather, the solution depends on rational planning, on the application of standards and on only absolutely inevitable direct control (the least number of indicators).

Prices Out of Touch With Reality

Virtually every contribution to the debate "What Is (And What Is Not) Efficient?" has alluded to prices, price-setting and pricing policies. Here the problem may be defined, for instance, by university lecturer Jaromir Kolar--efficiency grows "indicator-wise" although the consumption of materials, fuels and energy is rising.

A timely example: Assessment of export efficiency according to the differential indicator. Hundreds of pages and loads of analyses and studies have already been written about the poor descriptive capacity of that particular indicator which nevertheless determines rating, material incentives, etc. I shall mention only briefly that the differential indicator:

-- distorts efficiency; it counterposes the achievement of average price "all charges paid" and efficiency by comparing two different price levels and relations;

-- ignores conditions of payments (such as prompt payment). For example, in our experience the differential indicator is raised by approximately 40 percent in sales on credit above those for prompt payment, yet such an increase is merely cosmetic and does not affect the balance of payment in any way;

-- omits the difference between the prices of inputs and outputs where, for instance, the difference of procurement prices (as compared with wholesale prices) of metals (ores, alloy additions, etc) amounts to more than Kcs 3 billion which the PZO [foreign trade enterprise] pays to the state budget; however, by the same token wholesale prices of inputs affect wholesale prices of outputs (metallurgical materials). Thus, world prices do not affect wholesale prices in inputs, but we adjust them in outputs according to the differential indicator. Therefore, rather than a criterion of efficiency, the differential indicator may serve as a criterion of price--however, both for exports and imports.

The problem of prices hurts us also because the price development for 1988 in itself includes a number of drawbacks. For instance, wholesale prices of inputs have not been brought down to the level of world prices, or at least, to the level of procurement prices. Glaring differences appear in prices of energy (for example, prices of oil are considerably higher than, for instance, its utility value would warrant when compared with coke).

Criteria other than parametric comparisons are occasionally applied in prices (for example, the price development plan for coking coal includes the cost of coal production). In other instances the prices of inputs reflect high profits (for instance, scrap metal should be processed in furnaces and the profits of one production stage and of one organizational unit should not be

assessed separately). Thus, this area which may be concisely described as a "parametric medium of utility value and price" may be viewed as a need for better channeling on the part of interdepartmental organizations and for comprehensive documentation, and also as a process by which the VHJ's and coordinating marketing enterprises exercise their authority and higher responsibility for efficiency.

The character of individual branches is objectively diversified. All necessary objectivity notwithstanding, management has its specific expressions. To find a universally applicable combination of indicators may be difficult--not so much in terms of the fulfillment of the indicators as in terms of determination of efficiency. Therefore, I presented here some examples from our experience. In our opinion, this process calls for the courage to open an area for dynamic activity of our enterprises and VHJ's; the impediments which lead to jockeying for minimum plans must be removed, and approaches seeking and introducing retrogressive effects must be curtailed. However, that calls for making the VHJ's and enterprises fully responsible for the efficiency and acceleration of the intensification process, and also for demonstrating confidence in them by establishing standard relations and powers needed for the fulfillment of the plan. In our experience, this results in dynamic efforts to achieve efficiency by the VHJ's and enterprises.

9004/5915
CSO: 2400/125

PLANS COVERING USE OF SECONDARY ENERGY UNTIL 1990

Leipzig ENERGIEANWENDUNG in German Vol 35 No 6, Dec 86 pp 211-213

[Article by Dr of Econ Norbert Reiss, Institute for Energetics/Central Office for the Efficient Use of Energy--Dresden Region, member of the Chamber of Technology]

[Text] In the 1981-1985 Five-year Plan period, the consistent utilization of secondary energy resources has developed into one of the most important points of emphasis in the efficient use of energy in the GDR. The reason for this is the effects achievable by the utilization of secondary energy. In particular these involve:

- The conservation of primary energy and thus the raising of the available pool of energy sources for the national economy, and the prolongation of the time of use for particular fuels;

- an improvement in industrial and overall economic efficiency, in consideration of the constantly rising national expenditures for the extraction of domestic sources of energy and the enormously increased prices for imported energy sources (from previous experience, the utilization of secondary energy resources requires on the average only about 1/3 to 1/5 of the expenditures that are necessary for providing comparable quantities of consumer-use or effective energy from primary energy);

- the reduction of thermal pollution on the environment and in some cases a decrease in contaminant emissions through a reduced conversion of primary energy or consumer-use energy.

What made this development possible in the GDR was that significant efforts were undertaken to expand the material-technical basis for the utilization of secondary energy. Thus, through scientific-technical work it has proved possible in particular to substantially improve the efficiency as well as the ranges of application of facilities and equipment for the recovery of secondary energy. This has to do especially with recuperators in the high-temperature sector, but also with equipment such as plate recuperators, thermal regenerators, heat pumps, and heat pipes for the low-temperature sector as well.

But in addition to these equipment-specific developments, also new techniques have been developed and put into practice, such as those for utilizing heat of compression and heat from solid bodies, as well as the utilization of water-vapor heat.

In parallel with the perfection of technical equipment and facilities for the utilization of secondary energy, there has been an elaboration of organizational-methodological rules, by means of which the secondary energy capacity has been integrated into the energy planning as a balance-affecting parameter. By means of special appropriations it has been possible to achieve a stimulating effect on the realization of measures for the utilization of secondary energy. The appropriate set of tools for this have been elaborated and are already an item in the work in the enterprises and combines.

The Institute for Energetics/Central Office for the Efficient Use of Energy--Dresden Region has prepared a "data bank for secondary energy utilization facilities" especially for assisting small and medium-sized enterprises as well as institutions of the non-producing sector in the formulating of measures for the tapping of hitherto unused sources of secondary energy. In line with the data of the enterprises on the parameters of their sources of secondary energy, suitable recovery facilities are being chosen and economic assessments are being made.

The tasks to be solved are going to concentrate on the following main orientations for the utilization of secondary energy:

- Raising the utilization level of secondary energy by way of energy rationalization, with a thorough application of known technical solutions as well as improvements in these along heat-economy lines, corresponding to the highest level of scientific-technical developments;

- Development of new technical and technological solutions that lead to a using of the secondary energy capacity, expand the technically usable portion of secondary energy, and counteract the trend of the specific increase in the national expenditure.

In this connection, the aim to be pursued is to move to a greater extent from the utilization of secondary energy as an afterthought over to:

- the direct inclusion of the utilization of secondary energy in new facilities and in reconstruction work as far as the

- creation of energy-technology systems, and

- to utilize secondary energy above all primarily in the origination process.

Only when the limits of the utilization of secondary energy in this same process are reached is there to be a subordinate utilization outside the origination process, since such an external utilization results in efficiency-related losses and higher expenditures.

The basis for the target-specific utilization of secondary energy is, among other things, a knowledge about the present secondary energy capacity and the level of utilization reached. On the basis of existing analysis results, in the economy of the GDR a techno-economically usable secondary energy capacity of about 50 million tons of crude brown coal equivalent is available at present. When divided according to types of secondary energy, this capacity has the composition shown in Table 1:

From this it follows that hitherto

- the chemically bound secondary energy, and
- the heat from gaseous media

have constituted points of main effort of utilization in absolute terms. This fact arises from the relatively unproblematic reusability of produced fuels as well as from the mostly primary use of the waste heat from exhaust gases, principally from industrial furnaces, which at the same time has led to good economic efficiencies.

Table 1. Techno-economically Usable and Used Secondary Energy Capacity, Utilization Level of Secondary Energy, Difference Between Usable and Techno-economically Usable Secondary Energy Capacity according to groups of secondary energy types in %

Type of secondary energy	Techno-economically usable secondary energy potential in %	Used secondary energy in %	Degree of utilization in %	Difference between usable and techno-economically usable secondary energy capacity in %
Chemically bound secondary energy	38.5	42.8	96.7	7.3
Secondary potential energy	0.6	0.6	95.5	1.2
Water vapor-air mixtures (vapors)	8.0	8.2	89.5	13.4
Heat from gaseous media	28.9	25.9	78.5	24.1
Heat from fluids	18.9	18.0	82.8	48.6
Heat from solids	4.7	4.2	78.6	4.9
Other secondary energy	0.4	0.3	70.6	0.5

With respect to the utilization orientations, at present an increasing shift is being seen in the formulating and realization of solutions from waste-heat utilization in the high-temperature sector toward the utilization of waste heat in the intermediate and low temperature sector as well as from primary to secondary utilization. Because of the thereby diminished economic efficiency, accurate economic analyses must be carried out, whose result must be an order of precedence for the realization of the formulated measures.

Accordingly the economic assessment of rationalization measures should be done on the basis of the following five criteria:

1. Lowering the annual total national expenditure AAW_j,
2. lowering annual prime costs ΔS,
3. return-on-expenditure time R,
4. specific energy-release expenditure as_F,
5. specific capital expenditure i.

The comparison between the criterion "specific release expenditure aw_F" in secondary-energy utilization with the procurement expenditure aw_{BE} of the normally required sources of energy gives basic information on the economic efficiency of the respective variants of secondary-energy utilization according to the condition $aw_F \leq aw_{BE}$. Depending on the possible total capital expenditure, a comparison of the specific capital expenditures with the economic efficiency criteria that are predetermined by the state planning targets is a basis for drawing up an order of preference of realization for the variants considered.

On an industrial level, in addition to a small return-on-expenditure time ($R \rightarrow$ min.), a high degree of utilization of the secondary-energy source as a function of the concrete utilization needs is the dominant factor--that is, for a limited total capital expenditure a high satisfaction of demand is to be achieved. The calculation steps for the separate targets can be seen in the "Working Material of Secondary Energy" that has been prepared by the Institute for Energetics/Central Office for the Efficient Use of Energy--Dresden Region.

In order to counteract the trend of increasing expenditures for the realization of measures in the intermediate and low temperature sector, techniques and technologies yet to be developed as well as existing ones are to be designed in such a way that the production of secondary energy is avoided to the greatest possible extent, or else the secondary energy is made available in such a quantity and quality as to be suited to the existing utilization needs.

Thus, for example, by means of the technique of steam fluidized-bed drying it proved possible to provide the prerequisite for converting the produced water vapor/air mixture into hot water by isothermal condensation, as a function of the system pressure, at 100 °C and higher temperatures. Thus the energy level of the produced heat of condensation makes available a practical further energy utilization in existing heating plants.

In the period up to 1990, the tapping of the secondary-energy type of waste heat from fluids represents a special focus of work with respect to the utilization of secondary energy.

Despite the high potential yield of about 27 percent of the total technically usable secondary energy capacity of the GDR, this tapping remains considerably behind that for other types of secondary energy. This is illustrated in Table 1.

This situation can be seen internationally as well. The difficulties in such a utilization lie in a temperature level that frequently is too low, as well as in the strong linking of the cooling problems with the respective technology or the respective technique. Therefore, the basic prerequisite for an economic utilization of waste cooling water is the creation of a higher temperature level for the cooling water or the presence of sources of energy demand that lie at the same temperature level, as well as the creation of a correspondence in time and location between the generation of cooling-water heat and the heat demand.

An analysis of the generated capacity from the viewpoint of its temperature distribution shows that the main use, totaling about 40 percent, lies in the temperature range from 51 to 60 °C, whereas the utilization level in this range amounts to only 1 percent. The distribution of the technically usable total capacity within the separate temperature ranges is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Distribution of Cooling-water Heat Capacity and its Utilization (not Including the Cooling-water Heat Capacity of the Superpower Stations) in the Temperature Range from 0 to 100 °C

Temperature Range i...	Technically usable secondary energy in %	Actual use in %	Utilization level in %
0....2(	4.1	4.8	7.5
21...30	15.7	46.7	19.0
31...40	18.4	14.0	4.9
41...50	7.6	2.3	1.9
51...60	40.1	6.4	1.0
61...70	11.9	7.1	3.8
> 70	2.2	18.7	52.5
	100.0	100.0	6.4

In the search for utilization variants, because of the temperature distribution of the capacity available it can be assumed that priority should be given to that cooling or utilization technique that allows a direct utilization of the cooling-water heat. This can be achieved for the most part along with a clearly better economic efficiency and a relatively small material-technical expenditure. Often, through a suitable step-wise cooling the energy content of the process/product can be used at least partially for supplying heating water or hot water instead of this being

done exclusively via the cooling-water discharge. Such a direct utilization of the waste heat has already been achieved by means of piston-type condensers.

The work of tapping energy in the low temperature sector, which signifies above all a making available of consumption energy that goes beyond the utilization needs of the enterprise, increasingly calls for comprehensive regional solutions. Thus, it is basically in the planning of energy supply variants for new buildings or reconstruction measures that the possibility of satisfying the heating demand by means of secondary energy should be examined. Corresponding statutory foundations for doing this can be found in the Seventh Implementing Regulation on the Energy Ordinance--Utilization of Secondary Energy.

Literature

[1] Directive of the SED Eleventh Party Congress on the Five-year Plan 1986 to 1990.

Received on 4 September 1986.

12114
CSO: 2300/178

RECENTLY ADOPTED ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES REVIEWED

East Berlin UNION TEILT MIT in German No 11, Nov 86 (signed to press 1 Oct 86) p 1

[Text] "The natural environment is the basis of human life and human labor, the source of our material and spiritual wealth. It is the responsibility of all of us to make sure that this source never runs dry. We intend to meet this responsibility in the spirit of our Christian as well as our civic obligation." (Gerald Goetting, CDU chairman, in his address at the opening of the meeting between the executive board presidium and Union members who are responsible for environmental control and protection.)

Article 15 of the GDR Constitution provides for the protection and rational use of the land as one of our most valuable natural assets. The article continues by stating: "Government and society take care to protect nature in the interest of the well-being of our citizens. The competent organs must safeguard the purity of waters and the air as well as protect the flora, fauna and scenic attractions of the homeland. Furthermore, this is also a matter for each individual citizen." The environmental protection law enacted by the People's Chamber in 1970 also serves this goal.

The GDR Council of Ministers and its advisory council on environmental control strictly supervise the most important environmental projects. Such projects include efficient facilities for the desulfurization of flue gas in thermal and industrial enterprises and power plants in Leipzig, Karl-Marx-Stadt, Plauen, Schkopau and Amsdorf as well as for dust removal in briquette factories, industrial enterprises and power plants in Leipzig, Halle, Bitterfeld, Boehlen, Elsterberg, Hettstedt, Luebbenau-Vetschau, Profen, Regis, Ruedersdorf, Schkopau, Witznitz and Zeitz.

In the period 1970-1985, gross industrial production rose to 213 percent while pollution remained largely the same and even declined in some instances. That was due mainly to improved materials and energy management. Industry reduced by 46 percent its consumption of nationally important energy sources, raw materials and other materials per M1,000 industrial commodity output. The consumption of electricity, largely produced from brown coal, dropped by 33 percent.

The national income climbed faster than production consumption for the first time in the first half of the 1980's. Roughly 40 percent of the growth of the national income produced in 1981-1985 was accompanied by declining specific production consumption. The latter's share in the total product is supposed to drop even more: By 4 percent for raw materials and other materials, 3.3 percent for energy. This increasingly rational use of natural resources, raw materials and energy prevent greater pollution and even helps to gradually reduce it.

In addition to rational energy use, the efforts to keep the air clean and protect our forests concentrated mainly on reducing the incidence of sulfur dioxide, especially by desulfurizing flue gases in brown coal firing and by the appropriate measures improving the vitality and health of the forests. In accordance with the environmental control law, limits have been set the enterprises since the early 1970's with regard to the emission of sulfur-dioxides, nitric oxides and other pollutants: Observance of these limits is strictly controlled. Due to these measures sulfur oxide emissions in the GDR have ever since been kept at the same level, and it is planned to lower them by at least 30 percent in the coming years.

The increased processing of raw materials and greater utilization of waste products, secondary raw materials and household garbage, occurring in accordance with the economic strategy, also contribute to a cleaner environment. In 1975 some 20 percent of all industrial waste products were recycled. By 1985 this percentage had risen to 42 percent with a value in excess of M6.1 billion. At the same time this conserved raw materials to the corresponding value.

In 1985, secondary raw materials accounted for 12 percent of nationally important industrial raw materials. This volume is to grow to 14-15 percent by 1990. Roughly 24 million tons secondary raw materials and industrial waste were recovered and recycled in 1980, rising to 30 million tons in 1985; by 1990 recovery and recycling are expected to achieve 35-36 million tons. In the last 5-year plan period, 72 investment projects for the processing of secondary raw materials were completed.

The Ministry for Environmental Control and Water Management has concluded 150 research contracts with 8 industry ministries in order to find solutions for 29 groups of waste products that cannot at present be recycled and need to be dumped. The ministry altogether coordinates the work on 1,200 research projects on environmental protection and socialist control of the environment.

An annual average of 3,000 hectares more land is needed for mining in order to obtain a larger volume of domestic raw brown coal. The law provides that land may be used for such a purpose only to the absolutely necessary extent and for a limited time, and that it must be reclaimed as rapidly as possible after mining. In the years 1965-1984, the workers in the brown coal industry have reclaimed 87 percent (more than 40,000 hectares) of land used for coal mining, returning it to the regions for renewed farming, forestry or water management use. At the same time about 20,000 hectares former mining land was afforested. Since 1984, district councils with mining areas in their region have had available conceptions on the reclamation by 1990 of the land used for strip mining.

In 1985, the workers employed in water management provided water supplies aand sewage facilities for 118,000 new and 85,000 modernized homes. 370,000 households were connected to the public water supply, 270,000 to sewage treatment plants, or existing facilities reconstructed and extended. As the result a total of 91.4 percent of the entire population has been connected to central water supplies and 70.8 percent to public sewage facilities. The 1970 percentages were 80.7 percent and 60.4 percent respectively. To meet the growing demand for potable water, the daily capacities of the roughly 6,000 waterworks were increased to more than 8 million cubic meters and the daily capacities of municipal sewage plants raised by 4.2 percent to 4.7 million cubic meters by the end of 1985. In 1985 alone, 1,500 km water pipelines and 600 km sewage lines were laid. In 1986-1990 it is intended to connect 900,000 residents to central potable water supplies and 400,000 residents to sewage lines and treatment facilities.

In the past 5 years, 12.7 million cubic meters timber were processed, that had been brought down by snow or high winds--especially in the southern districts of the GDR. In 1985 23,500 hectares were afforested--2.3 percent more than planned. Last year our forestry workers cultivated and cleaned up 34,300 hectares of young trees; they intend to double this area by 1990. Thirty-one projects for the provision of recreational forests were realized by 1985. As a consequence, 6 million people have improved opportunities for leisure and recreation.

The FDJ action "Healthy Forests" will this year see to the afforestation of 7,700 hectares and the cultivation of more than 800 hectares. This action also included camps for recreation and work, where 10,000 students in the senior grades helped protect and care for forests. As many as 232,700 young people were involved in the forests since 1980. In the past 20 years, approximately 40,000 girls and boys helped in the university vacations to process fallen timber, cultivate young trees and carry out forest protection measures.

The GDR has 773 nature conservancies. They extend across 105,441 hectares and account for about 1 percent of the area of our republic. In addition there are 403 scenic protection areas on more than 18 perecent of the GDR's territory, including 46 wetlands of national and international importance, some 800 historic gardens and parks subject to protection as national monuments as well as more than 10,000 natural monuments, in other words single protected objects and small areas up to 3 hectares. Examples are geologically interesting sites, special beauties of nature and also ponds, moor meadows and other small waters serving the protection of rare animal species. Protection is extended to 136 plant varieties and 856 animal species, the latter including 335 bird species. More than 1,200 part-time and unpaid nature conservancy officials operate in kreises and communities.

The Society for Nature and the Environment in the GDR Cultural League has more than 55,000 members in about 1,500 interest and study groups. In 1985 alone, 22,000 members of the Cultural League were involved in organizing and caring for approximately 2,000 objects of nature conservancy, parks, natural science study cabinets, instructional and hiking paths.

11698
CSO: 2300/180

NO REAL PROGRESS SEEN IN REDUCING SULFUR-DIOXIDE EMISSIONS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 28 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Peter Jochen Winters: "The GDR Is Affected, Too"]

[Text] Ideologues in the GDR tirelessly praise socialism as the superior guardian of nature. However, deeds remain far behind their words. On the other hand, the topic is not banned from discussion in the GDR. When assuming the office of party boss in 1971, Erich Honecker described "the struggle against the pollution of air and water, the lessening of industrial and traffic noise" as a problem bound to achieve growing importance in the years to come. The GDR has enacted many strict regulations on environmental control. These provide for upper limits of pollutants to keep the air and the waters clean and threaten stiff fines for exceeding these limits. Automated air control systems were constructed in recent years, that simultaneously measure the percentages of sulfur-dioxide, carbon monoxide and dust. At the same time a beginning was made in using modern methods to control pollution of the Spree and other rivers. The laws enacted also obligate the authorities to elaborate plans for raising the alarm in case of threats to the environment arising by air inversion situations, for example. However, whenever such situations did occur, nothing was done. The term "smog alarm," for example, is unknown in the GDR.

GDR agitators and propagandists preach the need for resolute environmental protection, lull the public and neighboring countries by indicating the strict legal regulations of the GDR and heap excessive praise on the one or other environmental protection measure that is actually implemented. All the while the authorities practice concealment and obscurantism. All GDR data on pollution and the results of the many measurements taken are subject to security provisions. The public is not told of smog conditions, for example. No systematic compilation of ecological damage has yet been undertaken in the GDR. The extent of the by now undeniable and clearly recognizable damage--such as to the forests in the Ore Mountains--is either minimized or damage control measures are claimed to have been initiated. Is it really enough to fight the death of the forests by breeding smoke resistant tree varieties rather than tackle the evil at the root by the introduction of modern equipment for the desulfurization of flue gas?

Still, the GDR public is increasingly aware of environmental issues in the face of the creeping destruction of the environment (though the full extent of it has not yet been comprehended), and despite ideological misstatements and government obfuscation. This is evident in the increasing activism of "eco groups" sheltering under the ample roof of the Protestant Churches in particular as well as in a growing citizen initiative mentality, expressed among others in petitions to the authorities and critical or worried questions--occasionally even in the collection of signatures. The early February smog alarm in West Berlin and West Germany has given new impetus to these efforts in the GDR. Television, radio and newspapers in the GDR pretended that the GDR was not affected. The public disapproval of such ignorance caused the party to consider how long it would be able to stick to this attitude.

The GDR's special difficulties in regard to environmental control should not be underestimated. The economic situation requires the GDR to assign absolute priority to economic growth. A smog alarm accompanied by a ban on motor traffic, cuts in working hours and temporary conversion to low-sulfur fuels such as heating oil or natural gas is out of the question in the GDR for economic reasons. After all and not least as the result of Soviet actions, the GDR was compelled in 1981 to convert its electricity production almost exclusively to domestic brown coal, and this inevitably meant greater pollution. Sulfur-dioxide emissions had already amounted to 4-5 million tons in 1980 and thereafter inexorably climbed even higher. They are increasingly noticeable even across the border. Admittedly, the GDR obligated itself by 1990 to lower sulfur-dioxide emissions by 30 percent below the 1980 figure, but this is turning out to be so expensive that even this goal seems unattainable. The GDR will have to cooperate with its neighbors to solve its environmental problems. This would involve first of all the conclusion of an inner-German environmental control agreement. The GDR needs modern Western equipment for efficient environmental protection that should also benefit West Germans and West Berliners. It would be inexcusable if the GDR were denied modern processes for keeping the Werra clean (involving 12 million tons salt annually), because West German potash works are afraid of competition by the central German potash works in case these latter might then use these processes to take charge of the removal of salt pollution in the Werra and the Weser. At the same time it is certainly necessary for the GDR to pay the appropriate price for environmental assistance.

11698
CSO: 2300/180

SOUTHERN BEZIRKS ADD CONSIDERABLY TO WEST BERLIN'S SMOG

Bonn DIE WELT in German 3 Feb 87 p 4

[Article by D. Guratzsch: "GDR Coal Power Adds to the Heat on Berliners"]

[Text] West Berlin authorities note with concern that the expansion of the GDR brown coal industry has adverse effects on the air in the divided city. True, several smog warnings needed to be issued in the past also: Two in 1980, three in 1982, one in 1984 and three again in 1985. However, it was never necessary before to issue a No 1 alarm (involving a ban on motor vehicle traffic and orders to industry). Klaus Kundt, spokesman for the senator for environmental affairs, told DIE WELT "we assume that the GDR will honor the promises it made at the 1984 conference of environmental ministers in Munich and make every effort by 1993 to lower sulfur-dioxide emissions by 30 percent."

Though perfectly understandable, this is rather a forlorn hope. Manfred Breitenkamp, section manager for clean air planning at the senator for environmental affairs, figures 80 percent of the immissions involved in the current smog situation of West Berlin to originate with "sources outside the city." In this case that means immissions from the GDR brown coal regions Cottbus/Lausitz and Halle/Leipzig, southeast and south of Berlin. According to this expert, the total of West Berlin emissions--from power plants, industry, domestic heating and motor vehicles--contributed only 20 percent of the smog now prevailing in the west of the divided city.

Breitenbach calculates that the two GDR brown coal regions produce a sulfur-dioxide gas "mushroom" above Central Europe, amounting to the emission of 1.5 million tons annually. The chief culprits in the Cottbus region are the brown coal power plants at Luebbenau (1,300 megawatt capacity, 180,000 tons sulfur-dioxide), Vetschau (1,200/160,000), Trattendorf (450/60,000), Boxberg (3,500/460,000) and Hagenwerder (1,500/230,000). In addition there is the new major power plant at Jaenschwalde (in full operation since 1986). It made the headlines at Christmas when one of the two 1,000 megawatt boilers exploded. The sulfur-dioxide emission per boiler amounts to 100,000 per annum.

Without Desulfurization

According to Breitenkamp, the power plants at Vockerode (400/70,000), Zschornewitz (225/15,000), Lippendorf (600/110,000) and Thierbach (840/140,000) operate in the Halle/Leipzig region. Berliners have so far been spared the biggest polluter planned for this region: The major power plant at Delitzsch was expected by Western calculations to emit 700,000 tons sulfur-dioxide each year--six times the emission of all power plants in the Buschhaus region.

Vockerode is the only one of these power plants to boast a desulfurization facility. Howwever, Manfred Breitenkamp thinks that even this represents no more than a low efficiency test facility. It is not surprising, therefore, that winds from the southeast and the south (such as prevailed in recent days) carry a giant cloud of sulfur-dioxide toward Berlin and trigger smog if weather conditions are appropriate. The environmental agencies in the FRG record the same effect when, in similar conditions, the smog cloud presses on far into Bavaria, Hesse, Lower Saxony and North Rhine-Westphalia.

At noon yesterday, a No 1 smog alarm had to be issued in the Lower Saxon district Braunschweig/Wolfenbuettel. The authorities concluded (as they had done in the smog situation 2 weeks ago) that the main mass of pollutantsonce again wafted in from the 150 km distant Halle/Leipzig region. "The filthy stuff came with the south-southeast wind," said the spokeswoman of the minister for the environment. At noon, the combined measured quantity of sulfur-dioxide and dust exceeded the threshold to the smog alarm at four measuring points in Braunschweig.

As it is, the measurement figures of the ministry may well not have reflected the whole truth about the Braunschweig smog: In the area of the Braunschweig Coal Mines, located only 35 km east of Braunschweig, measured quantitites had also climbed beyond the threshold for a smog alarm. The Buschhaus brown coal power plant is the most prominent "dumper of filth" in this region.

No Smog Region

At 09.00 hours, the mobile measuring station of the "Lower Saxon Air Hygienic Control System" (LUEN), specifically set up at Reinsdorf for that purpose, measured 0.62 milligram sulfur-dioxide per cubic meter air and, at noon, a combined quantity for sulfur-dioxide and dust, that for 24 hours exceeded the trigger for a smog alarm (1.40 milligram per cubic meter). Wolfgang Lange of the Lower Saxon Ministry for Environment, commented: "We were nevertheless unable to issue a smog alarm in the affected area. The region has not officially been designated a smog region. It was therefore impossible to order firms in the area affected to cut back on emissions. Without the proper designation we have no legal handle for issuing such orders."

11698
CSO: 2300/180

COST-EFFECTIVE ENERGY USE, GAINS, FUTURE GOALS DETAILED

Leipzig ENERGIEANWENDUNG in German Vol 35 No 6, Dec 86 pp 199-202

[Article by Heinz Ziergiebel, Chamber of Technology, Berlin; state secretary, economist, director of the Team for Efficient Energy Use With the GDR Council of Ministers: "Efficient Energy Use--Principal Source for Meeting the Growing Energy Demand"]

[Text] The 11th SED Congress pointed out the fundamental importance of a reliable energy supply at all times for further stable and dynamic economic growth. In this connection he presented, together with the economic strategy, also the principal directions which correspond to the economic possibilities of our country and to the needs. The dominant position of domestic raw lignite as energy source and raw material for refining is being further developed. For this purpose, according to the provision of the 1986-1990 five-year plan, by 1990 the raw lignite production will be increased to 330 to 335 million tons. By using raw lignite and products of its refining as initial raw material in the chemical industry, a petroleum equivalent of 11 million tons will be replaced by 1990.

But no doubt was left concerning the fact that efficient energy use is and will remain the principal source for meeting the growing energy demand.

"Foremost in all considerations," Erich Honecker stressed in the report to the SED Congress, "is the effort to achieve energy savings with the help of science and technology which with 80 million tons in 1990 as compared with 1985 represent a considerably greater equivalent of lignite than thus far provided. That necessitates a complete economic program. From this point on we then determine the steps for further developing the production of raw lignite."

With this strategic concept for guaranteeing an energy supply of the economy and of the consumers that is stable at all times, the 11th Party Congress strengthened an energy policy that has stood the test for 15 years.

To employ sources of energy efficiently is a fundamental principle of socialist management. The better the success is in reducing energy consumption--as a decisive position of production consumption--the more rapid is the growth of the national income from which accumulation as well as consumption are fed, from which the means are derived to strengthen the economy and to implement our socialist program. Economic calculations show that the expenditures for saving of energy constitute only about half of those required to make additional energy available.

The funds are recovered within 2 years. The recoupment period of the expenditures for the construction of new energy capacities in comparison are considerably higher.

Efficient energy use is also a commandment of economic common sense. For efficient energy use it is to be said that it preserves resources and is an effective contribution to environmental protection. Clarity concerning these interrelationships promotes energy-economical thinking and leads to noticeable results.

During the first half of the eighties significant progress in implementing efficient energy use was achieved. The result was a reduction of energy consumption by 82 million tons of raw lignite equivalent in 1985 as compared to 1980. Plans had called for a reduction of energy consumption by an equivalent of 70 million tons of raw lignite. If the results of previous five-year plan periods are compared, this result is the thus far most successful period since the 8th SED Congress in 1971. Thus in 1980 savings of 30 million tons of raw lignite became effective in comparison with 1975 and in 1975, savings of 28 million tons of raw lignite in comparison with 1970.

Energy intensity related to the national income during 1981-1985 was reduced by an average of 3.4 percent. What benefited us above all else in this connection was a developed system of planning and management, which is being further perfected and puts us into the position to meet the qualitatively new demands on the efficient energy use during the current five-year plan period. Since this year management, planning and accounting form the basis of a uniform plan, "Efficient Energy Use." The state quotas for energy source consumption have also been useful. In conjunction with assessing economic sanctions in case of unjustified excess consumption, the quotas prove to be an effective method to achieve efficient use of energy and comprehensive use of raw lignite.

An important incentive for economical use of energy have been and continue to be moral and material stimulation of the working people and the commendation of combines, enterprises, and institutions with the certificate "For Exemplary Power Economy Work." Thus far over 1200

enterprises, institutions, and combines have been honored for their exemplary power economy work.

Not least, effective savings were achieved through comparisons of performance and exchanges of experience in the socialist competitions organized by the labor unions.

Based on what has been achieved, the 11th Party Congress poses the task of reducing energy consumption by 1990 by the equivalent of 80 million tons of raw lignite as compared to 1985. The principal share is to be provided by the producing areas. Reduction of energy use in the transformation of energy, improvement in the degree of efficiency in the technological heat processes, achievement of energy-economical construction, reduction of the specific electric energy consumption of production equipment and consumer goods as well as the further optimization of the transport and cargo-handling processes constitute the priority fields in this respect.

An important energy potential can be developed in the local areas as well as by making available energy-economically improved consumer goods for the people.

To safeguard the planned savings the 11th Party Congress has pointed out the necessity to introduce a qualitatively new stage of efficient energy use. It is directed towards increasingly bringing to bear the progress in science and technology on the efficient use of energy. That is the path towards profound and lasting reductions of energy consumption.

To introduce energy-saving technologies, processes, and products is part of the fundamental and in principle unlimited possibilities of making energy use more effective.

What is involved in the first place is to employ energy-economizing technologies and equipment on a broad scale and to optimize, in terms of energy consumption, energy-intensive processes and installations by the use of microelectronics. Examples show that installations and aggregates so perfected achieve the performance level of new products. The possible saving by use of microelectronic process controls is between 2 and 5 percent depending on the individual case with simultaneous increase in productivity and improvement of the working and living conditions.

For broad and process-oriented application of microelectronics one's own production of means of rationalization must be increased qualitatively as well as quantitatively. By comprehensive use of microelectronics over the entire range of the economy, in 1990 compared to 1985 energy savings in the equivalent of 9 million tons of raw lignite are to be ensured, half of them by process automation.

In this connection great attention is required especially for the technological thermal processes. With about 50,000 installations and aggregates, these processes annually require energy of 100 million tons calculated in raw lignite. The roughly 15,000 industrial furnaces in all areas of the economy by themselves consume about 40 percent of that total. The legal obligation to use modern process measuring and control equipment in industrial furnaces and beyond that in all heat consuming installations promotes this effort. All fuel-heated industrial furnaces starting at 10 megawatt connect load and all electrically operated furnaces with a connect load starting with 5 megawatt are to be equipped with microelectronic process controls.

Since 1985, the two 125-ton high performance furnaces of Brandenburg Steel and Rolling Mill's electric steel plant perform the smelting with microcomputer support. This was preceded by comprehensive process analytical studies by specialists of the enterprise and the development of a computer program. The computer guarantees an optimized energy supply of the furnace and a saving of 21 tons per year or 5.8 gigawatt hours. The shortened smelting time makes possible 8 additional daily outputs per year. In connection with the technological changes in the furnaces, which will be completed by 1987, the benefit of the dynamic process control will continue to increase. Electric energy consumption will be reduced by 6 kilowatt hours per ton of steel.

Three electric furnaces, which replace the present cupola furnaces, were put on stream in the VEB "Karl Liebknecht" Heavy Machine Building Enterprise in 1986. They were equipped with microcomputers.

Thus the labor productivity of the foundrymen increases by nearly one half under improved working and living conditions, while the specific energy consumption declines by 22.4 percent. The composition of the materials for charging the furnaces and the energy supply per charge are controlled by computer. A computer assists in the rapid chemical analysis per furnace charge. With 8.5 percent reduced expenditures per tons of cast material, the production of highly refined gray cast iron casting varieties and alloys for diesel motors grows by 22 percent.

Similar solutions exist in the glass industry in the optimization of float glass production and of paper production. In the Cellulose and Paper Combine, 12 paper-making machines are equipped with microelectronic process control systems, which lead to a 5-percent reduction of energy consumption.

To achieve higher energy economy effects than heretofore, the transition from individual examples to a broad application must be accomplished, and that in the shortest time possible.

Considerable reserves can be achieved in these energy-intensive processes by modern burners and furnaces.

To reduce the specific energy consumption and for intensive careful and even heat transfer in industrial furnaces, a new radiant-burner type series was developed, for example by the VEB Meissen Metallurgical Furnace Building Enterprise in cooperation with the Freiberg Fuel Institute. Combined with special recuperators and covers made of heat-resisting concrete, greater furnace performances and an energy consumption up to 25 percent lower was achieved in reference installations thus far built.

Also made available were fireproof lightweight bricks, fireproof fibers, mats, plates, and shaped parts, which reduce heat losses and achieve lightweight construction. Flexible fiber mats and fireproof aggregates for temperatures of 1000 to 1500 degrees Centigrade in continuously operating industrial furnaces make possible energy savings between 15 and 20 percent, in batch furnaces even up to 70 percent.

Energy conversion processes are another great reservoir for energy savings. More than a third of the planned savings in this process group, especially by reduction of the specific fuel-heat consumption in the power plants can be achieved by heat-power coupling and the utilization of secondary energy. In this connection we take into consideration that about 90 percent of our primary energy output is subjected to an in part multiple conversion and the effectiveness of these processes considerably influences the energy level of our country.

Reductions of the specific fuel-heat consumption are to be achieved especially by considerably accelerated introduction in the power plants of scientific-technical achievements to ensure stable operation.

This includes especially the use of microcomputers coupled with visual displays for monitoring and optimal control of the starting and stopping processes. In the Jaenschwalde power plant, the use of the microcomputer for optimal operation makes it possible to operate 525 megawatt per block with simultaneous heat emission during times of maximum demand.

Microelectronics is to be increasingly used also for process automation in all processes to upgrade coal and in the economical use of the sources of energy.

The heat-power coupling is being further developed as one of the most effective processes to increase the efficiency in energy conversion. In the future, this principle will also be applied in the Jaenschwalde power plant to the heat supply of the city of Cottbus.

By heat diversion from the "Bruno Leuschner" nuclear power plant, it was possible to dispense with the construction of a new heating plant in Greifswald. Thus considerable investments could be saved.

By efficient energy use in space heating, which takes up about 37 percent of our consumer energy, new scientific-technical achievements also play a large role. Especially by more effective thermic installations, including microelectronic controls for heating, ventilation and preparation of hot water as well as by use of waste heat and the employment of new or improved heat insulators, the energy consumption for heating new, modernized and rebuilt dwelling, social and industrial structures is to be significantly lowered by 1990 as compared to 1985.

A microcomputer-controlled heat supply by service lines and building control centers was applied for the first time in the Magdeburg/Olvenstedt residential area. About 4,100 apartments and numerous social facilities have been connected since April 1986. This solution guarantees heat supply as a function of indoor and outdoor temperature and contributes to lowering heat consumption by 5 to 6 percent. It is to be employed purposefully until 1990 in the construction of new apartments as well as for the supplementary equipment of 10,000 apartments.

Modern processes, installations and aggregates were specifically developed to channel available secondary energy to a useful purpose with a high degree of effectiveness and great economy. In addition to classical solutions such as recuperators for preheating of air, waste-heat boilers for generating steam from waste—gas heat, regenerators, heat exchanger tubes, heat pumps, etc, are also available for recovering energy contained in exhaust air and in cooling water. In addition, tailormade installations, such as for utilizing waste heat at large transformers, milk coolers and compressors as well as for heat from smelting and thermally-treated solids were developed.

In the small section rolling mill of the Riesa Pipe Combine a process was developed to utilize the heat of annealed pipes. The air with temperatures of over 100 degrees Centigrade suctioned from a cooling bed after chilling of the pipes is returned to the annealing furnace. By utilizing the heat of solid matter, the energy consumption of the furnace is reduced by over 5 percent. First reference installations for utilizing heat of solid matter by radiant cooling in the VEB Stralau Glass Works, Finsterwalde Plant, possess a recoupment period of the spent funds of 3 years. In this connection over 40 percent of the heat of the solid matter is channeled to renewed use and about 200,000 cubic meters of town gas is saved annually.

As the most effective variant in the use continues to be in the foreground the recycling of secondary energy into the process of

formation, to heat up combustion air or to preheat charging stock prior to charging the furnace. Thus, for one thing, maximum energy effectiveness of the respective installation and, moreover, comprehensive utilization of the secondary energy by timing agreement of accumulation and utilization are achieved.

A fuel saving of 5 percent is achieved for each 100 degrees Centigrade. These values are also internationally accepted.

In the past predominantly central recuperators were employed for preheating of air, whose use is especially profitable in the case of large furnace installations with high process temperature. In the past five-year plan period, recuperator burners were developed and produced which make considerable savings of energy possible. Four recuperator burners are in use in the VEB Leipzig Foundry and Machine Building Enterprise. Proof of 38 percent energy savings per furnace was established.

Bare-tube recuperators which were developed and produced in the mining, metallurgy and potash field, make great efficiency possible. In the metallurgical furnaces of the Quality and Fine Steel Combine these installations, using waste heat, achieve energy savings of up to 30 percent by reheating the combustion air. The financial expenditures are amortized by savings in fuel costs within less than 2 years. Such scientific-technical top performances are to be applied on a broad scale in line with high energy economy. Of course, that assumes knowledge concerning cases of possible application in the combines and enterprises.

It can rightly be said that the use of secondary energy resources is part of the general standard of efficient energy use. Since 1981 the degree of utilization of the secondary energy increased 25 percent. A saving in the equivalent of roughly 12 million tons of raw lignite was connected with this increase of secondary energy used.

To assign plan targets and to require central accounting for production and utilization of installations for secondary energy use had a positive effect. The expanded credit opportunities through the State Bank also contributed. The GDR State Bank granted credits to the combines and enterprises for secondary energy utilization at favorable terms.

In the 1986-1990 five-year plan period, the task has been posed to comprehensively develop by 1990 the usable potential of 1985, to develop new potentials by scientific-technical measures and thus make effective in the balance sheet a total increase amounting to 8 million tons of raw lignite equivalent. What is at stake in the combines and enterprises is to utilize the concrete comparison of performance and exchange of experience to uncover new reserves and to make them effective for the growth of performance.

Materials research is of decisive importance for expanding the limits of use of secondary energy. What is especially involved is replacement of high-alloy steel grades by new ceramic and silicate building materials. Parallel to that, the existing installations are to be further improved to make possible maximum utilization of the developing secondary energy. Further considerable energy savings can be achieved by a widely effective use of generally new production processes. In this connection we basically start from the assumption that modern processes, technologies and techniques meet the demands made on them if they lead to an increase in performance connected with saving of energy, greater utilization of the fixed assets and improvement of the working and living conditions.

Ten government contracts and several hundred topics of the state science and technology plan directed towards energy-efficient top performances in technologies and installations are being prepared by the research facilities of combines, academies and universities. In this connection great importance is attached to the so-called duties record books. In them the duties are to be recorded which constitute the scientific-technical peak level and become effective in production within a short time.

In this manner we made progress with a series of products. With the existing energy consumption norms confirmed for about 1,000 products, which are included in 84 special production group standards and 101 work standards, international best values of energy consumption are provided for vital installations, aggregates and pieces of equipment. Strict implementation of the energy consumption norms thus far has achieved annual savings of 5 million tons of raw lignite equivalent. Especially the employment of new technologies, processes and installations is the prerequisite for lowering annually the consumption of economically important sources of energy per unit of industrial production by at least 3.3 percent.

Thus, e.g., the converter steel technology in the "Hermann Matern" Strip Steel Combine in Eisenhuettenstadt, in comparison with the thus far dominant Siemens-Martin process, led to a reduction of energy consumption by 28 percent, of material consumption by 13 percent, and to a seven-fold increase in labor productivity and a considerably higher steel quality.

Powder metallurgy is a technology with a promising future. Compared with the traditional production of prefabricated pieces by cutting shaping, powder metallurgy makes possible energy savings of 40 percent, material savings of 60 percent and that with the highest accuracy and quality.

In the Lausitz Glass Combine a completely electrical melting aggregate for lead crystal was put on stream for the first time in 1985. This scientific-technical solution was developed and introduced jointly with

the USSR. In comparison with fuel-oil and gas-heated glass melting furnaces the specific energy requirement is reduced by about 30 percent.

These few examples alone make evident the many possibilities that science and technology can provide for efficient energy use. But it is also part of past experiences that the struggle for economical energy consumption includes consistent action against any type of waste. Demonstrably 10 to 15 percent of the energy required for heating of buildings can be saved by quality work in the production of outside wall slabs and their assembly.

We start from the assumption that by orderly plant management and maintenance of the energy-producing and consuming installations, analytical penetration of the installations and processes, equipment with process measuring and control technology and work with technically and economically based energy consumption norms as well as adherence to the established norms of space heating and lighting, considerable savings of energy can be achieved without any great material and financial expenditure.

In this field shortcoming in the work are being detected by control mechanisms. Thus not all energy installations have a technically-economically justified energy consumption norm. The amount of equipment with process-measuring and control technology, and with operational soundness, as well as work with process analysis, is reflected in this.

Clear, easy to discern and accountable present values of energy consumption in the form of technically-economically based energy consumption norms offer the opportunity for all-around unfolding, promoting and stimulating the workers' initiative.

In the Brandenburg Steel and Rolling Mill 82 percent of the processes of energy application have been scientifically examined, so that losses are largely out of the question. For 97 percent of the installations, technically-economically based energy consumption norms have been shown. They are included in the socialist competition and are accounted for every day. They are recorded in the enterprise performance report and the personal accounts and help determine the best collective and installation operators.

The work with process analyses must become a constant task in every combine and every enterprise. They are irreplaceable for uncovering and eliminating sources of losses, in definition of measures for technical improvements and technologically energetic optimization. Together with saving of energy they provide important starting points for increasing performance, better utilization of basic assets with simultaneous improvement of working and living conditions. The effect of the process

analyses is heightened if they are connected with modern measuring and analytical methods such as infrared thermography. Just a few measurements with the infrared camera on the pit furnaces in the Brandenburg Steel and Rolling Mill showed possibilities for optimization of the processes and thus for saving about 1.8 million cubic meters of natural gas or half a million marks in energy costs.

Thermography is also of great importance in the interest of preventive maintenance.

Legal regulations which must be comprehensively implemented exist for the employment of process measuring and control technology.

Both factors, creative scientific-technical work and economical use of energy, do not possess an effect separately but are mutually dependent.

In achieving the demanding tasks posed by the 11th Party Congress in the field of energy economy, the reserves of the "first attack" do not constitute the greater part of the possibilities but the smaller part. Lasting energy savings are possible only on the basis of science and technology. Wherever there is no order in the energy installations and the technological discipline is not adhered to, it is frequently difficult to help scientific-technical progress make a breakthrough.

This correlation also becomes evident by the example of the permanent conversion of former consumers of lignite briquets to raw lignite. This task cannot be achieved without concentrating scientific-technical capacities and creating new solutions.

But on the other hand a basic prerequisite for the release of lignite briquets is strict adherence to technological discipline, which includes the orderly condition of the installations. Experience tells us that 10 to 15 percent of all fuels can be saved without any financial or material expenditure if the installations are properly maintained and serviced, if measuring is done carefully.

Especially during the winter months the orderly operating condition of all installations, high technological discipline and consistent adherence to all operating regulations are decisive for the assured supply with energy. The state regulations governing the use of raw lignite and lignite briquets of 29 November 1984 are to be implemented with utmost consistency. It must no longer happen that lignite briquet quotas are exceeded and therefore raw lignite quotas are not fully utilized.

Special emphasis in our work is placed on the economical use of electric energy.

The Party Congress has made evident the kind of demands for making electric energy available which arise from increased automation, electrification, substitution of liquid sources of energy and not least from the growing number of electric household appliances. On the other hand, we must keep in mind that the increases in capacity are limited.

Electric energy, on the one hand itself an important prerequisite for making possible the breakthrough of scientific-technical progress on a broad front, on the other hand, its use is to be economized increasingly by science and technology. Energy savings of up to 30 percent can be achieved especially by the use of modern electronic equipment, especially in pumps, fans, compressors, blowers, etc.

Measures must be taken in every enterprise which guarantee even in periods of heavy frost in the main periods of demand the safeguarding of the production tasks while precisely adhering to the performance quotas. Any violation of state discipline must be out of the question.

Replacement of electric direct heating, direct adjustment of the automatic switches of night storage heating and their equipment afterwards with electronic controls is to be continued at an accelerated pace. But economical use of electric energy also means proper operation of the compressed air networks and the elimination of losses from leakages, avoidance of the idling of motors,use of job-related lighting, employment of fluorescent lamps and maintenance and care of the lighting installations. The efficient use of the energy available to us thus is a concern of the economy as a whole. The sum of the enormous energy-saving initiatives makes efficient use of energy a significant factor of extensive intensification.

12356
CSO: 2300/177

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT EXPORT TO USSR

Lodz GLOS ROBOTNICZY in Polish 30 Dec 86 p 3

[Article by M. Ferenc: "Elester Is Betting on Export"]

[Excerpt] It was 22nd on the list of domestic exporters and first in Lodz Voivodship among the enterprises shipping their products to the Soviet Union. Ema-Elester's export to the Soviet Union in 1987 will exceed 42 million rubles, and in 1988 its profits from export, according to estimates, should be 50 million rubles.

Beat the Competition

For 25 years already the Ema-Elester Electrical Equipment Plant has been exporting its products to the Soviet Union. They began with single low-tension electrical apparatuses and a few years later added switchboards, cubicles, and contactor-relay sets. And that is how it still is.

Furthermore, equipment bearing the Elester identification plate is also going to Bulgaria, Albania, China, Cuba, the FRG, Holland, Turkey, Iraq, and Greece. Soon coproduction will begin with the Yugoslav firm Rade Koncar in Skopje. To date, export makes up about 60 percent of the total amount of products manufactured in Elester. But plans show that this will grow each year.

As a matter of fact, the Lodz producer does not have to fear any domestic competition, for the very simple reason that it is the only manufacturer of the products mentioned. But it would be shortsighted policy to look at customers from the viewpoint of a monopoly. And the people in Ema-Elester know this very well. They also know that no self-respecting exporter can allow himself to ignore the future in his thinking.

And that is why Elester is constantly modernizing its production. Over the last 5 years it introduced its own design of vacuum contactor, SC-5. It began to produce the FB circuit breaker based on documentation from Westinghouse, the American firm. A series of ZML sets were produced. It also began to produce BGSLA and BSLA starters and modernized the SC contactor and control cabinets. There were many more such new items. But it is difficult to talk about new items without talking about modernization of production methods. Thus many interesting solutions were applied which made it possible, for example, to increase the life of the elements. Elester itself designed and made a stand to test the life of the insulation on EF connectors and P4014 and P4015 buttons.

A Good Manager Is An Economical Manager

Many ways were found to update Elester's products. But the people there believe that a good manager is an economical manager. The results of this kind of thinking are apparent. If 2 years ago they were able to save 770 tons of steel, 129 tons of ferrous metals, and 115 tons of chemical materials, then it has to be admitted that any talk about economy in the case of this plant is not idle chatter.

How did they do this? First of all, they made the casing on the BST-5 starter set lighter. They modernized the production of assortments which were very materials-intensive, including the SC contactor, the BST and BS set and the LO connector.

They expect production to grow very soon and they want to achieve this by increasing labor productivity. But we are not talking about simple productivity, because they have already exceeded that. They want to reinforce every job with technology. Therefore, they will gradually withdraw the out-of-date constructions and replace them products based on their own design and solutions. But more than that. For 2 years they have been collaborating with the Automatic Switches Production Association in Kiev. The scientific and technical cooperation has already resulted in some new solutions. A word also about product quality. This can be covered most briefly by the following statement: There are no complaints about their products. Neither foreign firms nor domestic purchasers register any complaints. And this probably says the most about the quality of Elester's products.

A File Full of Orders

Everyone in the plant is involved with production. The best proof of this is the fact that in December the young people from Elester began a production effort in observance of the 30th anniversary of their organization. The result was 2,000 units of the BS2, for a sum of almost 3 million zlotys. These products will go to the Soviet Union.

It should be mentioned that in December a delegation of the main buyers from the Soviet Union visited the Lodz plant. They were from the Ministry of the Electrical Engineering Industry, MASHINIMPORT, SOYUZGLAVELETROAPARAT, and GOS AGROMPROM. The visitors familiarized themselves with Elester's production, but primarily they conducted commercial trade talks concerning export to the USSR. Nineteen contracts were signed which must be fulfilled in 1987. They are valued at over 42 million rubles.

The basic direction of the enterprise's activities in 1987 and the years that follow will be production for export. In Ema-Elester they think about this ahead of time. They know that the plant's development is strongly linked to export. They see this is a chance to be equal with the world producers, expand the plant's potential, and increase the workforce's wages. And everybody in Ema-Elestra knows this--the worker as well as the technician and engineer.

9295
CSO: 2600/360

PROBLEMS IN 1986 IMPORT-EXPORT DEALS WITH USSR NOTED

Poznan GAZETA POZNANSKA in Polish 7 Jan 87 p 4

[Article by Andrzej Krauze: "A Severe Test of Quality"]

[Text] The last half of December is not the best time to pay a visit to the Ministry of Foreign Trade. No one there has time to receive guests. People are bustling about feverishly in order to prepare the statistics to go with the already "polished" and ready-to-sign trade agreements for 1987.

I appeared at the Department of Economic Cooperation With the USSR scarcely a few days before the new trade protocol with the Soviet Union was signed. The last preparations were hurriedly being made and a quiet conversation was out of the question. The deputy director, Z. Policewicz, between telephone calls and matters which must be taken care of, gave some information on problems and results of trade with the USSR this year.

Basically, 1986 was a good year, although there were also some difficulties and delays in trade. According to preliminary data, turnovers amounted to approximately 13 billion rubles, with import considerably higher than export. Deliveries of Soviet fuels, raw materials, other materials, and equipment for the Polish economy, came in regularly, guaranteeing that continuity of production would be maintained. Large amounts of Soviet industrial goods came to our market, although there were interruptions in deliveries.

Knowing the difficulties of obtaining color television sets, I directed Mr Policewicz's attention to this subject. Yes, it appears, there were problems with television sets. Structural defects were detected in certain types of receivers imported from the USSR and immediately talks were begun on the matter of replacing them with other, more recent types of television sets. Delays also occurred in the import of Wiatek, already popular on our market. After determining that it contained defective seals, the purchase of these automatic washers was temporarily suspended. Larger lots will not arrive until early in 1987.

However, there were more serious problems in our export to the USSR. Unfortunately, we already know that our export tasks in the machines and electrical equipment industry and coal deliveries will not be fulfilled in their entirety. Coal is another matter--differences as to structure of

deliveries appeared. But insofar as the electrical equipment industry is concerned, Mr Policewicz defines the situation as follows: "Sometimes the Soviet partner is not interested in deliveries of some machines and equipment at their present engineering and technological level. This is a problem which affects all export, but in view of the special place of machines and equipment in all exports to the USSR, it must be solved as quickly as possible."

Anyway, that is what the 5-year trade agreement for 1986-1990, signed in 1985, provides. It says that 20 percent of electromachinery exports are to be made up of products of totally new quality and technology. "Of course, 1986 was a year of great activity in the startup of production export," Mr Policewicz says. "This takes time and we should not forget that our industry continues to cope with difficulties caused by the economic sanctions of the West. But the problem of quality and modernity of our export offer is becoming very important, because the three-times-as-fast growth of export over import from the USSR, as planned in the 5-year agreement, can be implemented mainly with those machines and equipment and basic-necessity commercial goods which meet the highest quality standards." Did something unusual happen in 1986 in our trade with the Soviet Union?

Well, for the first time in many years we sold meat to the USSR--12,000 tons of meat, mainly poultry, reached the Soviet market and hard currency flowed into our state treasury. This export was due to the fact that the CEMA countries refused to import meat from Poland during the summer months of this year. It also seems that we are interested in continuing our export of poultry to the USSR in 1987.

Finally, we should have asked about about plans for 1987. But not everything is fully pinned down before the signing of the protocol. Negotiations are still underway concerning details of the trade. Traders do not like to talk about what is not yet complete, so it seems only proper to postpone the conversation to a later date.

9295
CSO: 2600/360

POPULARITY OF ICL COMPUTER SYSTEMS FEATURED

Gdansk GLOS WYBRZEZA in Polish 7 Jan 87 p 4

[Article by Roman Kolicki: "Magnetic Bank Cards and ICL Open Systems"]

[Text] International Computers Ltd. is the largest computer firm in Great Britain. It has branches in over 80 countries, employs 23,500 people, and its sales in 1985 were over 1 billion English pounds. Its financial stability is guaranteed by the government.

This firm is also well-known in Poland. An ICL Commercial Office has been operating consistently and uninterruptedly in Poland for almost 20 years. The result is that there are over 400 ICL and ICL-derived computer installations in our country. The ICL customer list includes the shipbuilding industry in Gdansk, Gdynia and Ustka; the Lenin Steelworks; the Cegielski Metals Plants; the Polish Security Bank in Warsaw and the Polish National Bank in Bydgoszcz; and the foreign trade offices CIECH, SKORIMPEX, TEXTILIMPEX, CONFEXIM, and POLMOT, i.e., POLSERVICE. ICL equipment users include the Main Statistical Office, the Polish Press Agency, the Institute of Cardiology in Warsaw, the Polish State Railroads, the State Motor Transport. amd many others.

ICL uses the latest world technology in the production of hardware and software, offers a large range of capabilities as well as compatibility of their equipment with what we have on the Polish market, i.e., Odra. ICL computers are also compatible with the equipment produced by other well-known companies, e.g., IBM, UNIVAC, etc. Let us add that ICL has its own consignment warehouse, offers warranty and postwarrranty service, and has a staff of highly skilled experts.

It should also be remembered that ICL helped to popularize and introduce computer science in Poland. The construction of the Polish computer, Odra, is based on the series 1900 ICL computer. ICL installed magnetic cards for the customers of the Polish Security Bank in order to improve the quality and speed of service. It is significant also that ICL sells hardware and software in Poland not only for hard currency, but although through compensatory trade.

Several ICL computer systems now being sold in Poland are worthy of notice. There are the ICL PC computers which are an inexpensive tool for efficient data processing by one or more users. Also available are simple single- and

multiposition systems which are compatible with a local computer network. The DRS 20 computer system, which is ICL's basic product in the field of office applications, is sold widely throughout the world. However, the DRS 200 system can be used to build (in a very short time) a computer system or network from modules no larger than a file folder. This system provides a choice of four operating systems: UNIX, PC-DOS, MS-DOS and Concurrent DOS. System 25 is highly resistant to time loads and external conditions. It is designed for operation in offices, industrial plants and stores, in connection with a network of ICL cash registers. The PERQ computer system, used typically in engineering, can be used to solve very complicated design problems (CAD CAM type applications).

This is only a very small part of what ICL has to offer. As Jan Klak, director of the ICL branch in Poland says, all ICL equipment is very simple and easy to service, looks attractive and is small. One of the most important subjects in recent years, he adds, both for ICL as well as the entire computer industry, are Open Systems. ICL also plays a significant role in this field, eclipsing such well-known companies as Digital Equipment, IBM and many others. The importance that ICL attaches to Open Systems was proven by its demonstration at the last SICOB exhibit in Paris and at the Hanover fairs of the possible linkages between the ICL, Bull and Siemens systems.

9295
CSO: 2600/360

BIOGRAPHIC DATA ON PARTY OFFICIALS

Sofia PARTIEN ZHIVOT in Bulgarian No 1, 1987 pp 109-112

[Section on "Intraparty Information"]

[Text] Newly Appointed Deputy Department Chiefs of BCP Central Committee

NIKOLAY KOSEV KOLEV, candidate member of BCP Central Committee, deputy chief of Organization Department of Party Central Committee.

Born 5 February 1932 in village of Kaltinets (Veliko Turnovo Okrug). Has higher education as economist. Also a graduate of the BCP Central Committee Higher Party School. Candidate of economic sciences. BCP member since 1956. On completion of his higher education at Karl Marx Higher Economics Institute in Sofia in 1957, he began to work at Plant 10 in Kazanluk. Veteran Komsomol worker. Has been successively chief of Worker Youth Department of Kazanluk City DKMS [Dimitrov Communist Youth Union] Committee; secretary of plant DKMS committee at Friedrich Engels OPP [Okrug Industrial Enterprise]; first secretary of Komsomol Okrug Committee at Stara Zagora; and deputy chief of Organization Department of DKMS Central Committee. In party work beginning in 1967 as instructor in Propaganda and Agitation Department of Sofia City Committee of BCP; deputy director of Marxism-Leninism Institute; chief of Propaganda Sector of Party City Committee. 1970 instructor in the Personnel Sector; 1976 inspector in the Organization Department of the BCP Central Committee. Then secretary of the BCP Okrug Committee in Stara Zagora. 1979-1986 first secretary of the Party Obshtina Committee in Stara Zagora. At the 12th and 13th Party Congresses he was elected candidate member of the BCP Central Committee. September 1986 appointed deputy chief of the Organization Department of the Party Central Committee.

IVAN PETKOV POPCHEV, deputy chief of the Ideological Policy Department of the BCP Central Committee.

Born 18 June 1936 in Lyaskovets (Veliko Turnovo Okrug). Has a higher education as electronics engineer. Doctor of technical sciences. Senior science associate, first class. BCP member since 1961. Higher education completed at V. I. Lenin Higher Machine-Electrical Institute, Sofia, in 1959. His labor career began as assistant engineering project supervisor in the Installation Administration of Lenin DMZ [State Machine Building Plant], Pernik. Then engineering

supervisor in the Electric Installation Administration of Kremikovtsi Metallurgical Combine, Sofia. Beginning in 1962, in scientific work as scientist and senior science associate at the Institute of Technical Cybernetics of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Political worker since 1975. Chief of Science and Technical Progress Department of Sofia City Committee of the Party and simultaneously deputy chairman of the Council on Science, Technical Progress and Higher Education of the City Committee. Later chief of the Science and VUZ [Higher Educational Institutions] Department of the BCP City Committee, Sofia. Elected member of Sofia City Committee of the Party. In 1980 transferred to employment in the Science and Education Department of the BCP Central Committee. At the same time employed as section head at the Institute of Technical Cybernetics and Robotics of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Member of BAN [Bulgarian Academy of Sciences] Presidium. In October 1986 appointed deputy chief of Ideological Policy Department of BCP Central Committee.

ISAK ELIYA LEVI, deputy chief of Economic and Scientific-and-Technical Policy Department of BCP Central Committee.

Born 15 February 1926 in Sofia. Has higher education in economics. BCP member since 1954, RMS [Workers' Youth Union] member since May 1944. Participated in the antifascist struggle as RMS member and partisan in Khristo Mikhaylov Detachment. Since 9 September 1944 has been in responsible economicc, administrative and party work. Beginring in 1966, employed in the Council of Ministers successively as adviser, senior adviser, head of the Economic Mechanism Group, and senior assistant to the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic. Beginning in 1976, tapped for employment in the BCP Central Committee as political assistant member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the BCP Central Committee. Then deputy chief of the Industry and Transportation Department of the Party Central Committee. Since July 1986 deputy chief of the Economic and Scientific-and-Technical Policy Department of the BCP Central Committee.

KOSTADIN KHRISTOV CHAUUROV, deputy chief of the Economic and Scientific-and-Technical Policy Department of the BCP Central Committee.

Born 22 December 1947 in Plovdiv. Has a higher education in law. BCP member since 1969. Thereafter completed his higher education at Kliment Okhridski Sofia University in 1971 and was political staff member in the DKMS Central Committee system. In 1972, secretary of DKMS Okrug Committee in Plovdiv. 1972-1975 first secretary of Komsomol City Committee in Plovdiv and then of BCP City Committee in Plovdiv. 1975-1980 adviser in Council for Management of Social Relations in the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic. 1980-1982 political assistant member of BCP Central Committee. 1982 adviser in the Council for Management of Social Relations in the State Council. Later tapped once more for employment in the BCP Central Committee system as political assistant secretary of the Central Committee. July 1986, appointed deputy chief of the Economic and Scientific-and-Technical Policy Department of the Party Central Committee.

Personnel Changes in Party Agencies

In the second half of 1986 the following were elected at plenums of BCP okrug and obshtina committees:

IVAN VINKOV KOSTOV, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee, to be first secretary of the Party Okrug Committee in Ruse.

Born 29 June 1934 in the village of Sratsimir (Vidin Okrug). Has higher education as mechanical engineer.

Secondary school graduate in Vidin in 1954, a higher education graduate of V. I. Lenin Higher Machine-Electrical Institute in Sofia in 1961, specialty--mechanical engineer in the textile industry. Elected secretary of Komsomol society. His labor career began as engineer at Asen Khalachev Textile Combine in Pleven. Then shop chief and chief engineer of the Combine. Member of BCP City Committee in Pleven. 1968-1977 director of Vela Piskova Plant in Ruse. Candidate member of the bureau of the BCP OK [Okrug Committee] in Ruse. 1977-1986 secretary of Party Okrug Committee in Ruse for industrial and economic questions.

PARUSH PENEV PARUSHEV, to be secretary of BCP Okrug Committee at Yambol for organizational questions.

Born 8 July 1945 in the village of Zimnitsa (Yambol Okrug). Has a higher education in economics. Has also completed 2-year postgraduate qualification course at Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee, Moscow. In 1964 began work as an electrical engineer at the TKZS [Labor Cooperative Farm] in the village of Zimnitsa. At the same time was secretary of DKMS society. Komsomol worker since 1970. Initially secretary of DKMS Obshtina Committee in the village of Zemnitsa, then instructor in the Komsomol Okrug Committee in Yambol and chairman of the council of Komsomol committee secretaries at the Georgi Dimitrov Agroindustrial Complex in Yambol. Graduate by correspondence of Karl Marx Higher Economic Institute, Sofia. In party work since 1975, as follows: instructor and head of People's Councils and Mass Organizations Sector in the BCP Okrug Committee, Yambol. In 1984, elected secretary of Party Obshtina Committee in Yambol for organizational questions. 1985-1986 first secretary of BCP Obshtina Committee, Skalitsa.

TSVETAN DIMITROV MITROV, to be first secretary of Leninski RK [Rayon Committee], Sofia.

Born 16 December 1944 in village of Skavovitsa (Pleven Okrug). Has a higher education as electromechanical engineer. Candidate of technical sciences. Elected secretary of DKMS VUZ [Higher Educational Institution] Committee. 1970-1973 secretary of Council for Work with Students of DKMS Central Committee. 1973-1976 chief of Science, Technical Progress and Higher Education Department of Leninski Rayon Committee of the BCP. Then for 3 years in the system of the Sofia City Committee of the Party as instructor in the Higher Education Department and chief of the Science Sector. 1979-1985 secretary of the Leninski Rayon Committee of the BCP, thereafter chairman of the executive committee of the Leninski RNS [Rayon People's Council].

VASKO VASILEV BOYADZHIEV, to be first secretary of the Kirkovski Rayon Committee of the BCP.

Born 18 February 1945 in the city of Karnobat (Burgas Okrug). Has higher education as a mechanical engineer, and a second higher education as an economist. Candidate of philosophical sciences. 1963-1968 student at Leningrad Institute of Railroad Transportation. Thereafter began work as organizer and planner at the information-and-research center of Kremikovtsi Metallurgical Combine in Sofia. Tapped for organizational work in Komsomol in 1972. Was successively chief of Organization Department and DKMS City Committee secretary in Sofia for organizational questions. Party worker since 1978. Initially instructor in the Propaganda and Agitation Department in the Sofia City Committee of the BCP, then for 4 years secretary of the Kirkovski Rayon Committee of the BCP for ideological questions. Since 1984 chief of Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Sofia City Committee of the Party.

LALYU DIMITROV RAYKOV, to be first BCP Rayon Committee secretary in Lyulin Rayon, Sofia.

Born 10 February 1941 in village of Tuzha (Stara Zagora Okrug). Has higher education in history. Candidate of philosophical sciences. Completed his higher education at Kl. Okhridski Sofia University in 1966. After this was a Komsomol worker. Was successively instructor; chief of Propaganda and Agitation Department and secretary of the Dimitrovski Rayon Committee of the DKMS; chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Sofia City Committee of the BCP. 1979-1981 secretary of the Dimitrovski Rayom Committee of the BCP, and 1981-1983 secretary of the BCP Rayon Committee in Lyulin Rayon. Tapped for work in the BCP Central Committee system initially as instructor in the Propaganda and Agitation Department and then as instructor in the Organization Department.

TOT'O MANEV TOTEV, to be first secretary of BCP Obshtina Committee, Stara Zagora.

Born 15 September 1938 in the village of Mikhaylovo (Stara Zagora Okrug). Has higher party-political education. Graduated from Communications College in Sofia in 1962. Was then in organizational work in the Komsomol as instructor in the DKMS Okrug Committee in Stara Zagora, and secretary of the Komsomol Plant Committee at the ATZ [nitrogen fertilizer plant] in Stara Zagora. On completing the AONSU [Academy of Social Sciences and Social Management] of the BCP Central Committee in 1973 was secretary of the BCP Plant Committee at the Chemical Combine in Stara Zagora. 1974-1977 chief of Organization Department of the BCP City Committee in Stara Zagora. 1977 secretary of Bulgarian Trade Unions Okrug Committee in Stara Zagora. 1979-1986 first secretary of Party Obshtina Committee in the village of Opan.

GEORGI KHRISTOV MARINOV, to be first secretary of the BCP Obshtina Committee, Silistra.

Born 9 March 1947 in the village of Kolarovo. Has higher education as mechanical engineer. Also completed 2-year course for postgraduate qualification at Higher Party School of the CPSU Central Committee, Moscow. His labor career began in 1970 as a design engineer at the Steel Machine Building Plant in Silistra. 1972, secretary of the Komsomol City Committee in Silistra.

1975-1979, secretary of the DKMS Okrug Committee, Silistra. 1979, chairman of Bulgarian Trade Unions Obshtina Council in Silistra. 1981, secretary of the BCP Obshtina Committee in Silistra. 1982-1984, secretary of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Okrug Council in Silistra. Then chief of the Organization Department of the BCP Okrug Committee in Silistra. 1985-1986, secretary of the BCP Obshtina Committee in Silistra for organizational questions. Has also been deputy chairman of the executive committee of the Okrug People's Council in Silistra.

6474
CSO: 2200/59

JOURNALIST NOTES GROWING ANTICOMMUNIST PROPAGANDA IN U.S.

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 26 Nov 86 p 5

[Article by Stanislaw Glabinski: "In the Distorted American Mirror"]

[Text] I think that I know the United States fairly well. I lived in that country for many years, and I return there fairly regularly. Since my last visit to the United States 17 months had passed, which is not very much, especially in the life of a country. Consequently, I did not expect any radical transformations when I recently made a trip for the congressional elections.

I noted many changes, however, and each of them amazed me. Perhaps while living in the United States I was subject to the force of habit. Perhaps many phenomena became so commonplace to me that I did not notice them. I think, however, that there is another reason for my present surprise: processes that were once less pronounced have intensified, and new phenomena have appeared, which sometimes astonish or even shock a visitor from Europe.

I was most amazed and shocked by the really schizophrenic campaign of hatred against our world, against socialism. I am convinced that during the last few months it has undergone an abrupt escalation, an intensification not previously observed. This campaign has become ubiquitous, oppressive, deafening, and distorting the picture of the world. It has become an instrument for the indoctrination of millions of Americans.

One day I watched on television a fictional film about... the occupation of the United States by the combined communist armies. The occupation forces included Cuban, Nicaraguan, and some African and Asian detachments. Soviet units were in charge of everything, obviously. I think that the director and the author of the screenplay were people who spent the war years in occupied Europe, perhaps even in Poland, since the occupation of the United States was clearly modeled after the criminal techniques of the Nazis. Consequently, there were mass executions, torture of prisoners, and unbridled arrogance on the part of the occupiers, combined with inhuman atrocities. On the other hand, detachments from a heroic underground American army were active; the resistance movement's detachments actually look as though they could have been modeled after our AK [Home Army]--young people full of dedication and idealism, fighting against terrible atrocities.

The film is filled with such a load of hatred that it is hard to believe that something like that could have even entered anyone's mind. Meanwhile, I have no doubt that thousands or hundreds of thousands of young television viewers--and they are the ones to whom the film was addressed--were deeply convinced that the danger of an invasion by barbarians was hanging over their country. In the meantime, it is thus necessary to arm oneself, and to maintain maximum vigilance.

In the United States, the word "propaganda" is viewed with disdain. It is as though only other people engaged in propaganda. This film, however, was really a classic example of propaganda, the propaganda of hatred and stupidity.

Unfortunately, there are many such examples. One encounters them at every step. They are also more brazen than several years ago, and in any case than during previous administrations.

The bookstores are piled high with "works" that are very similar in what they suggest to the above-mentioned film. The shelves are bending under stories in which Soviet agents--assisted by Poles, Czechs, Romanians, Cubans, and others--install atomic bombs in Washington, abduct the U.S. President, and poison the water supplies of New York or Los Angeles. In one of those stories, missiles carrying a soporific powder, which is supposed to neutralize the entire East Coast prior to parachute landings by the communist forces, are installed in the Soviet embassy at the UN in New York. On television series, communists kidnap children, engage in blackmail, blow up passenger planes in the air, and commit dozens of similar acts.

The sudden growth in isolationist feelings may cause another surprise. This phenomenon has taken on dimensions that I have never encountered. Americans have stopped traveling around the world, or at any rate travel considerably less than several years ago. In preference to trips to Europe, they travel to Florida, California, or the Rocky Mountains, although this is often equally expensive. The remnants of interest in non-American creativity in literature, film, and culture in general have completely disappeared. A certain publisher told me that even the best book by a European writer cannot count on more than 3,000 readers in the United States. Also unsuccessful are books about events taking place outside the United States or not connected with America. A history of Polish events at the beginning of this decade, published a year ago, is not finding any buyers. No one cares about that any more. Also, no one reaches for the books of several Polish writers who have been praised and advertised here as "opponents of the regime." I saw exclusively American films at the theaters in New York.

There is only one significant exception to this phenomenon of general indifference to the outside world: everything that happens in the Soviet Union. Questions about Gorbachev are heard constantly and at every step--who he is, what he really wants, and who advises him--questions from the most complex to the simplest, and sometimes very naive ones. Gorbachev is constantly compared to Reagan. This one is young and that one is old, this one is like this and that one is like that, and so on, round and round.

Nevertheless, this is not, unfortunately, an interest resulting from a need for knowledge and understanding, from a desire for better coexistence. It is an interest resulting from fear and from the constantly encouraged belief that the Soviet Union constitutes an enormous, mysterious force, in which some sort of incomprehensible processes are occurring that are becoming more and more of a threat to the security of the average American.

American conservativism is also disturbing--the ubiquitous conservativism, which constantly makes itself felt, of the rich classes, the moderately wealthy classes, and finally, the semi-affluent classes. Perhaps for the first time I began to think about how this sort of conservativism--the desire to preserve what is, to protect one's state of possession and utilization of what has been gained--is beginning to rob Americans of their dynamism.

Conservativism is such a universal phenomenon that it is transforming political structures and concepts. The Democratic Party, for instance, was considered for decades to be liberal and progressive. Now this party has also become conservative. I would say that today the average Democrat takes the positions of a Republican of 5-6 years ago, while the same Republican has moved even further to the right. It is worth remembering this in assessing the results of the last elections, which were won by the Democrats.

I do not have any intention of making anyone loathe America. I think, however, that in today's world it is extremely important to have mutual understanding, an exchange of information that is as objective as possible, and a knowledge of the intentions behind actions. Everything that obstructs this gives rise to an increasingly greater danger. Consequently, the American separatism, conservativism, and propaganda of hatred must also arouse not only amazement, but also apprehension.

9909
CSO: 2600/358

JUSTICE MINISTER, ARMY GROUP VIEW CRIME SITUATION

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 21 Nov 86 p 5

[Article by (Ch.): "Justice Minister's Meeting With Cadres of the Ministry of National Defense HQ Offices"]

[Text] (Own information) Current problems in legal policy were the subject of a meeting on 20 November in Warsaw between Minister of Justice Lech Domeracki and personnel at the Armed Forces Inspectorate and the headquarters of the WP [Polish Army] Missile and Artillery Forces. During the meeting, the Minister of Justice discussed, among other things, the directions of changes in legal and penal policy, and problems related to the penal system and its significance for the functioning of the judicial system and law and order in the country.

There was a discussion of the origins of crime and the ways to combat it, and also of the trends in sentencing. The total number of crimes is growing, which is a worldwide trend. It has also been noted that the forms and methods of penalties are changing, and that fines are one of the penalties more and more frequently used. The changes in penal policy and sentencing are going in that direction.

Also brought up were the problems of the rehabilitation of convicts and its effectiveness with respect to different groups of people deprived of their freedom. It was indicated that the labor of convicts is a means of preparing them for returning to a normal life and work in society. Paroles also play such a role.

The head of the Armed Forces Inspectorate, Gen Div. Apoloniusz Golik, also participated in the meeting.

9909
CSO: 2600/308

OPZZ OFFICIAL ON TU PROGRAM, WAGES, HOUSING

Warsaw PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY in Polish No 45, 9 Nov 86 p 3

[Pre-Congress interview with Stefan Koziaczy, deputy chairman of OPZZ, by Piotr Aleksandrowicz: "Between the Hammer and the Anvil"]

[Question]: We agreed to an interview on the trade unions' economic program. Meanwhile, I have been reading in ZWIAZKOWIEC that the government is in charge of programs and the unions are in charge of monitoring the standard of living. Is there anything left for us to talk about or not?

[Answer]: Of course there is. The trade unions cannot speak for the government, but they want to participate in creating the economic plans, show where the untapped reserves are, and bolster rationalization programs. Therefore, I do not entirely agree with what was written in your weekly publication.

[Question]: Nonetheless, economists and some politicians accuse you of irresponsibility and pretensions.

[Answer]: I do not agree with that view at all. We are aware of the economic difficulties and are not presently asking for benefits to be expanded, but we cannot agree for the existing benefits to be reduced. In 1982 the population's real income fell by 20 percent. We cannot permit any further decline.

[Question]: On the market, balance is barely being maintained, but I am continually hearing it said that it is the teachers, the miners, somebody else!

[Answer]: You do? Give an example where in the past few years any sort of right was expanded in the form of branch benefits. There is no such example, but it is important that in certain branches we managed to defend the real value of benefits.

[Question]: But you admit that the closer you get to the workplace the greater the pressure on an increase in wages.

[Answer]: There has been an emphasis on wages and there will be, but our

trade union position is that those who work more productively, do not shirk, and are innovative should earn as much as possible, while those who do poor work need not earn much at all.

[Question]: Find me an employee who thinks that he is really doing bad work. They are all up to their elbows in work!

[Answer]: The hardest thing is to evaluate yourself. The best assessment therefore is to be found in the results of work, if we look at them objectively, not just a single person. We are evaluated on several levels: professional work and moral-social attitude. The results of the whole plant also testify to work results. If the majority of the employees are passive and do average work, then the enterprise's results will not be exceptional.

[Question]: You fought with the government over an increase in the minimum wage, but after all it is ultimately a question of the benefit that comes of it, that is, an increase for everyone.

[Answer]: For 3 years the minimum wage was frozen, which means that all benefits were reduced in value in relative terms, but we said clearly that the standard of living should not be reduced. For this reason, for example, we decided to publish the social minimum calculated by our analysts.

[Question]: And now every family below the mark will be demanding higher benefits, wages, and alimony!

[Answer]: The reason we publish the minimum is not so there will be a basis for complaint but so everyone will be oriented as to where he and his family fall on the scale of needs. The minimum must be a real index that changes in keeping with the rise in the cost of living. People will also be able to monitor it and evaluate it on the basis of their own experience and observations.

[Question]: But maybe we should say straight out that the trade unions all over the world and in Poland too are there to squeeze as much as possible out of the employer, and not have you explain yourselves by saying that you want to demonstrate one thing or another.

[Answer]: Come now, social benefits in Poland are the lowest of all the socialist countries. You cannot look at everything in purely economic terms. You have to remember that we are living in a socialist country. Trade union must not forget, for example, about the workplace's caretaker role with regard to retired persons or about the principles of the system that must be adhered to and respected.

[Question]: I remember all that, but when I hear about all the money going for people, I remember 1981. Everyone got all the money they wanted, only there was vinegar on the shelves but nothing else.

[Answer]: You accuse us of making wage demands. Let us get back to the reasoning. We have such demands, because prices are rising. If we keep having double-digit inflation, what are we supposed to do? Remain silent? We

are not against any sort of price movement, because in a healthy economy prices must go up a little too, but we are against jumps. We said this clearly, and the government agrees with us, but prices in large groups of goods went up anyway. For example there was a big jump in urban transportation tickets, 100 percent.

[Question]: Let us not exaggerate. Actually such situations are very rare.

[Answer]: Rare or not, we want to get away from discussions with the government over prices. Instead we are going to talk about the costs of living and real earnings, because at the moment every increase is being justified by objective requirements, and people, objectively speaking, are getting hit.

[Question]: The OPZZ program talks about agreeing to stabilize real earnings, but right afterwards it says: "in the very near future we will demand a wage increase insuring a basic improvement in the standard of living of working people." After all, one contradicts the other.

[Answer]: The program is a multiyear one, and we think that within 5 years possibilities will be created for an improvement in living conditions.

[Question]: "In the very near future" means just when then?

[Answer]: I told you, in this five-year period.

[Question]: You also take a stand against unjustified price increases. What does that mean?

[Answer]: They are unjustified when they stem solely from the fact that there is a monopoly on the production of some item or its trade. Everyone knows that a monopolist can manipulate prices anyway he wants. Second, we take a look at the mechanism of price construction. With the cost mechanism, the more expensively you produce something, the more profit you will have along with a higher price. We cannot agree to this either. Everything gets shoved into the cost. There is no reason to make thrift use of materials or energy or to introduce modern technology. Now that is absurd!

[Question]: So you are for doing away with monopolies in production and trade?

[Answer]: We are. Recently chairman Miodowicz really went after the Marshall of the Sejm asking him finally to get an antimonopoly bill onto the agenda.

Let me give you an example. Now we are very pleased that the government has bought our new idea that besides the meat shops with ration cards they should set up sales from farm slaughter. Meat from the country can sometimes be bought at a price lower than in the store, which means that something is not quite right with distribution and the margin of profit. Besides that it is a step towards doing away with rationing cards.

[Question]: I am also in favor of doing away with them, but I am afraid that

most trade unionists would vote against it in a referendum.

[Answer]: My wife says the same thing. Heaven forbid you should fight for doing away with the ration cards, because today I have my meat assured. Wait, I tell her. You have to look at it like a trade unionist. If there is a lot of the commodity, what do you need a ration card for?

[Question]: Meat is a political problem. So is housing. What should be done about construction?

[Answer]: Introduce radical changes, because it cannot be like this any longer. In the large cities there is already a 20-year wait for an apartment.

[Question]: In your program you talk about the need for new management principles in construction. What do you mean by new?

[Answer]: First the government promised that credit for plant construction would be granted under the same principles as cooperative construction. Second, the way land is obtained for housing construction should be improved. Third is the structure of construction. Small cooperatives are interested in building housing for their members as cheaply as possible, but in the large complexes and the large cooperatives there is no supervision. Everything is added to the costs, and the people pay for it. There is talk that integration produces savings, for example, in employment in the administration. With us this is unfortunately problematic. I can talk about my own branch, for instance. Mining companies have come into being, but there are no visible changes in employment in the administration.

[Question]: Oh, yes, are you also against unjustified wage increases?

[Answer]: Are you talking about miners?

[Question]: Among others. Their wages have been constantly increasing more rapidly than in the economy as a whole. Is this just?

[Answer]: First of all, this is a subject for a longer interview, but I will answer you. These people work around the clock and they have to earn something. After all, you are asking the question like those who are constantly referring to the national average. That is really funny. If everyone refers to the average, then the average will go up and again there will be demands. Somebody has to be above it and somebody below it.

[Question]: Why is it that I keep hearing statements of trade unionists who swear that in their branch wages should be more or less the same, just as in all the mills, in all the mines, factories of one branch or another.

[Answer]: It is not true that all trade unionists use that line of reasoning, and I will give you a good example. In Gorlice there is a mining machine factory where they thought about the long range and devoted more of their profit to development at the cost of consumption. And it is for just this reason that this plant, and the trade unionists in it, do not want to go into a mining company, because they are afraid of "being equal," of losing their

legal independence. They want to enjoy the fruit of good economic thinking, and they are right.

[Question]: I read the program article in your weekly publication on the five-year plan carefully: Too little funding for the food complex, too little for construction, not too good with education, public health, occupational health and safety. I agree with all that, but you have to take it from somebody. Who?

[Answer]: There must be structural changes in the economy. Less should be allocated for the fuel and power complex, just see that there is less fuel and power consumed in the economy. But we do not have thrifty boilers. We do not have cauldrons for burning lignite. We do not have counters that calculate costs at two different rates.

[Question]: Well, yes, but when people say that you need to close one plant or another, because it is a loser or uses too much power, right away there are those who say that you cannot close them, that they are needed, essential, and so on.

[Answer]: We have clearly said in our expert report on the economic plans that the subsidies should be reduced. When the subsidies are reduced, some firms will have to be closed out in bankruptcy, and we do not intend to fight for them, but we will demand that people receive appropriate jobs and wages in other plants.

[Question]: From this I can see that you are happy with the second stage of the reform.

[Answer]: Yes, but one thing is missing from all the plans, something quick-witted that would convince people, including us trade unionists, that bold solutions are being sought. For example, in the Soviet Union everyone knows that there is a shortage of chauffeurs. So what did they do? Well, all the directors of enterprises received 2 years to get their driver's licenses. In this way they saved 200,000 company car chauffeurs, who will transfer, for example, to urban transportation. Our plans do not have solutions that are so bold and at the same time so very practical.

[Question]: Mr Sosnowski, the deputy chairman of OPZZ, said straight out that we should try to eliminate branch ministries. Chairman Miodowicz says that the intermediate economic machinery is resisting the reform. In piloting the economic matters in OPZZ do you share these opinions?

[Answer]: I think so. Look at the economic plans. They are created backwards. First they make a balance-sheet of the possibilities, and then they adjust the rest of the indices to is, the wages, outlays, and so on. This is the old way of thinking, with the spirit that we cannot do any more. But we want the plan to awaken initiative, to show the long-range future, to be geared to development. The plan for 1987 is geared to holding on, but it should activate the society.

[Question]: How do you envision activating it?

[Answer]: We must invest more in processing industry, electronics, and the food industry, not in heavy industry. Of the food produced by the farmers, 30 percent goes to waste. We export raw copper, and then we buy cable, instead of producing it ourselves. After all, it is not the raw materials that a country exports that shows its level of development but the manufactured goods that it exports.

[Question]: Do you know, I have the impression that your views of the economy are changing, that they are more geared to reform, more mature, than 2 years ago. Am I right?

[Answer]: We are still relatively young activists, and we are always learning economics too. Our first OPZZ convention was more "revolutionary," but since that time we have gotten more into economic problematics. We have our own analysis. We are beginning to understand many things in a different way. Except that our basic idea of our action: to defend the rights and interests of working people, always remains unchanged.

[Question]: You are an activist of the central office, but do you not imagine that the lower people are, the more they struggle only for the interest of the plant or branch?

[Answer]: Somebody thought up the phrase: Special interest, and accused us of defending such interests. That is it, is it not?

[Question]: Exactly.

[Answer]: But why not? Each activist fights for the special interest of his own plant and union, because that is his role. It would be difficult for me in the miners union to defend the interests of farmers more forcefully than my own union. Except that it is the collective wisdom of unionists to see that the interests of the individual vocational groups are in the proper relation to one another. Look at the OPZZ documents. You will not find in any of them proof of special interests of only a single branch, despite the fact that representatives of that federation are in the government. We look at economic affairs in a comprehensive way.

[Question]: We have been talking about macroeconomic matters, but what about ordinary people? After all, the unions are between the hammer and the anvil, between pressures, so that people can live better with the real conditions.

[Answer]: Yes, it has become a natural thing for the trade unions to operate in very difficult times. We know what it was like before 1980. "Solidarity" worked only on demand. We truly are pressured on both sides. We are aware of both the conditions and the needs. Well, the second OPZZ congress is approaching, and I think that it will bring an answer about what to do next, what sort of strategy to adopt, what sort of tactics to use. The delegates will decide.

10790
CSO: 2600/371

PLAN'S GENERALITIES SUBJECTED TO EDITORIAL CRITICISM

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 7 Nov 86 p 4

[Article by W. Blachowicz: "Proposals for No One!"]

[Text] Lively discussions are continuing about the country's development during the next 5 and 10 years, about the state of individual sectors of the economic, and about the situation of science and technology, or the expectations associated with scientific and technical development. Various proposals and demands are being put forward. If one looks at many of these statements, however, a question irresistibly suggests itself: who are these proposals supposed to be directed to?--since a very large number of them can be reduced to assertions like "We have to develop electronics," "We should engage in technical progress," "Transportation should be modernized," "We cannot permit an increased in the gap between us and the world leaders," "Suitable institutional actions should be undertaken," etc., etc. The most interesting thing is that these "concrete" and "revealing" conclusions are being expressed by prominent electronic engineers, scientists, prominent economists, or specialists in management or materials.

The country and the economy, meanwhile, need new electronic subassemblies, with many functions and operating without breakdowns, and materials with precisely specified parameters, such as hardness, usefulness in processing, resistance to corrosion, etc.; they need new research and measurement methods; and finally, they need to develop scientific methods and scientific apparatus. And it is amazing that we do not hear from various podiums offers like "We will make such subassemblies--described more precisely here--in such and such a period and for so much; the guarantee of this is my knowledge and my reputation, and also the awareness that the country will not emerge from the crisis through generalities"; "We will develop such and such biotechnologies," which obviously does not rule out holding a discussion "on the necessity of developing biotechnology on a world scale, as a modern field of knowledge"; "We will organize things at such and such a plant (or branch) in such a way that the manufacturing process will take place as efficiently as possible and will yield maximum results"; "We are proposing, for such plants or such production, specific methods for purifying waste gases and sewage."

One could continue this list forever, but that is not what we are discussing here. What we are discussing is a very dangerous trick of juggling

generalities which, when included in programs at their very inception, do not solve anything and do not lead to anything. But time is going by, our fixed assets are suffering from disinvestment, there is a shortage of energy, exports are not growing as they should, and our indebtedness is not decreasing, but potential opportunities are not being utilized; and this is happening in spite of that "we should," "we must," "one must," and "it is necessary."

These proposals for no one, voiced by people who ought to know how to solve a given problem by virtue of their education, scientific status, or job are like a flood tide, inundating conferences, meetings, and sessions. But what if someone chairing a meeting, conference, or session--perhaps incurring the displeasure of his group, which is very likely--should ask, "What specifically are you proposing, and possibly to whom is the given concept or proposal specifically addressed?"

There would certainly be tremendous astonishment, and it is conceivable that many meetings would cease to be held as frequently as they are now. And perhaps it is high time to starting raising these specific questions at all levels, since without substantive and expert answers, specifying what should be done, who should do it, when and for how much, and without real implementation of all of this, we will only remain in the sphere of pious wishes.

9909
CSO: 2600/308

SENIOR OFFICIALS, YUGOSLAVS DEBATE WORKERS' SELF-MANAGEMENT

Belgrade SOCIJALIZAM in Serbo-Croatian No 11, Nov 86 pp 135-155

[Article prepared by Tomasz Luczinski from round-table discussion organized by the journals NOWE DROGI and SOCIJALIZAM, translated from Polish to Serbo-Croatian by Svjetlana Spero: "Socialism and Self-Management"]

[Excerpts] For the second time now interesting discussion organized by the theoretical journals of the PZPR--NOWE DROGI--and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia--SOCIJALIZAM--has been conducted on problems related to the functioning and future of socialist social self-management. By contrast with the previous meeting, in which the discussion barely got going, this one was to some extent targeted and treated a somewhat narrower subject matter. In exactly the same atmosphere as a year ago the participants took pains to cover not only matters related to direct experiences in the functioning of self-management in all spheres of social life and the effectiveness of particular solutions and proposals, but also to discuss problems in the broader relations between socialism and self-management, in the context of the character and course of the processes of development of Polish society and Yugoslav society.

The round-table discussion was held last October at Mierki near Olsztyn. On the Yugoslav side there was the delegation of SOCIJALIZAM consisting of five members led by Prof S. Suvar, member of the Presidium of the Croatian LC Central Committee and editor-in-chief of SOCIJALIZAM, accompanied by Milivoje Maksic, Yugoslav ambassador in Poland, Vladimir Stanimirovic, first secretary of the Yugoslav Embassy in Poland, and Nikola Burzan, correspondent of the daily newspaper BORBA. The Polish delegation was headed by Stanislaw Wronski, editor-in-chief of the journal NOWE DROGI. Some 15 representatives of the Sejm, the Council of Ministers, the Planning Commission, and the department of the PZPR Central Committee for social and trade union affairs, scientific centers, and practitioners took part in the discussion. Journalists who follow the problems of social self-management were also present. Jan Laskowski, first secretary of the Olsztyn PZPR Voivodship Committee, presented greetings to the participants in the round-table discussion on behalf of the regional authorities.

We will present here only in part and by no means the complete exchange of opinions, which was rich in its content and often involved controversy; during it certain participants spoke in the discussion about the principal topic of

the round-table discussion, but also about concrete and historically formed conditions for finding particular solutions and experiences in the two countries. Nor will we dwell on the terminological problems which arise out of differing conceptions in Poland and Yugoslavia of the question of social self-management, out of diverse solutions adopted in our countries, and out of a differing position of self-management in overall social and political life, especially vis-a-vis the socialist state. We can agree, then, with the observation of participants in the discussion to the effect that such differences are inevitable. Yet the following should also be added: when the discussion passed from general reflections to analysis of concrete problems and dangers (related to the functioning of self-management in the enterprise, overcoming the contradictions between general and particular interests, and then related to deficiencies in the production process--low productivity, inflation, difficulties in opening up the way for scientific-technological development), the terminological differences as a rule disappeared.

In his introductory statement Wieslaw Klimczak, deputy editor-in-chief of NOWE DROGI, reminded the participants of the previous meeting of this kind. He emphasized that holding a second round-table discussion of this kind devoted to the theoretical and ideological issues is indicative both of the character of cooperation between the two theoretical journals of the fraternal parties and also of the possibility of using that cooperation to resolve essential problems of theory in the building of socialism in our countries. He also stressed the importance of these meetings to free exchange of opinions and ideas as well as information about each other's own experience. The atmosphere created at the previous meeting and its importance should contribute to a still more comprehensive emphasis on everything that binds us together and makes us different, things which arise out of differing experiences and conditions.

Since this round-table discussion was able to rely on the experiences of the previous one, there was in general no need to go back to clarifications of issues and the controversies that had already been resolved. W. Klimczak noted the need to touch upon new problems related to the effectiveness of social actions in socialism and to the efficiency of economic processes. He therefore proposed that the following problems be taken up: a) the role of self-management in development of the productive forces; b) the share of self-management in implementing the principle of distribution according to work and in achieving the goals of social welfare policy; c) the share of self-management in socialization of planning and management.

In making the case for this proposal W. Klimczak emphasized that it is these problems in the Polish context that urged the resolution of a number of problems of theory and the correction of difficulties in practice. They derive in part from the general sociopolitical and economic situation in Poland, but they have also arisen because of the prolongation of the period of combating the causes and consequences of the crisis. Nevertheless, in many cases there are deeper reasons for their exacerbation--they express the real difficulties and contradictions in the development of socialism. This especially applies to selection of the optimum strategies of socioeconomic development, to correct use of social resources, to the correct linkage of general and particular

interests, the direct involvement of every social group (the work collective or the social community) in modernizing the conditions of its own existence and its own working environment broadly conceived. W. Klimczak also emphasized that mechanisms have not yet been fully set in motion for expression of the motivation of work collectives and their self-managed organizations to create the conditions and opportunities for implementing the principle of social justice, that worker self-management sometimes figures in the role of a certain additional advocate of particular interests which are displayed to a greater or lesser extent.

In emphasizing the theoretical importance of the discussion of problems in the practical activity of social self-management in these sectors, W. Klimczak said that an extremely deep and all-inclusive economic reform had been undertaken in Poland and that self-management was a key element in it. The development and improvement of self-management are being treated here as factors in the process of democratizing the social and political system. Yet at the same time essential limitations and ramified problems are being encountered. First, in many cases self-management is more intention than reality. It is still searching for its proper place. There is a dispute (indeed even struggle) under way over full recognition of its long-term nature and true value. We do not always observe a deep-rooted habit of self-management activity, of posing and resolving the basic problems of the collective in the bodies of self-management. Second, there are still cases of using self-management exclusively to resolve only certain problems related to the operation of the enterprise. Self-management institutions with such limited scope take pains to touch upon only those issues which can bring them popularity in the collective, which will not result in the creation of tension nor adoption of "unpopular" solutions. Third, within the limits of worker self-management proper (in certain places) a political struggle is still being waged. A portion of the political opposition looks upon the institutions of self-management as opportunities for openly setting up its own goals against the socialist stage, as a "screen" for activities outside the sphere of the the direct activity of a particular collective. Fourth and finally, it has not always been possible to link the possibilities and experiences of the various forms of social self-management (worker self-management and regional self-management in particular communities). A situation arises in which the relatively new forms of self-management activity such as worker self-management are somehow being improved "from scratch," without borrowing from the experiences, habits, and mentality already established during the functioning of the people's committees or self-management bodies in various areas of operation.

Picking up on the observations contained in the introductory statement, Comrade Stipe Suvar, member of the Presidium of the Croatian LC Central Committee and editor-in-chief of SOCIJALIZAM, recalled certain problems and experiences related to the development of socialist self-management in Yugoslavia.

In concluding his statement Comrade S. Suvar pointed up a number of difficulties in development of the system of self-management, above all the strengthening of statism, the role of the bureaucracy in management of expanded reproduction, and attempts to deform self-management in the technomanagerial direction.

A wide-ranging discussion developed around the table in the context of the problems raised in the two introductory statements. It was furthered by the papers prepared by the Polish participants and by the constant return to the issues in dispute.

The first group of papers took up the problems of self-management's impact on development of the productive forces. Prof Leszek Gilejko observed that the Polish experiences did not allow for generalizations as yet. Yet an answer should be sought to the question: In the development of what spheres of the productive forces does self-management play a particular role, and in what manner is that role (impact) accomplished?

Self-management of the employed labor force could, L. Gilejko said, have an influence on the direct interest of producers in their own work and toward their greater commitment in production processes, which they are gradually beginning to identify with. At the same time, in the course of its development worker self-management has been establishing mechanisms for resolving many potentially significant social conflicts which arise in the workplace. Above all self-management has the effect of particularizing conflicts and works toward the various workplaces becoming aware of their own place in the decision-making structure.

Self-management has an important role in stimulating initiative, in mobilizing internal potential for development. Self-management's influence on the activity of what is referred to as the human factor is manifested precisely in this. And it is this that gives rise to the general humanizing function of self-management.

The attitude of the institutions of the sociopolitical superstructure toward the requirements of the base of the economy has been emerging as the basic problem in the process of self-management's influence on development of production relations. On the one hand the argument is not always accepted that there are contradictions of any kind in this sphere, while on the other programs for ongoing adaptation of the institutions of the sociopolitical superstructure to needs which are the result of the development of the productive forces have been encountering strong resistance in socialist societies. Up to now socioeconomic reforms of the systems which have been carried out in Poland and in the other socialist countries as well have been the principal form of that adaptation. However, it very quickly turned out that there existed (and continue to exist?) influential social forces which opposed consistent implementation of the reforms, there was first blockage and then departure from the programs for carrying them out. Certain segments of the working class, especially its organized groups (the party, the trade unions), have frequently also failed to offer strong and lasting support to the reforms (over lengthy periods of time). Even though as a formality that kind of support did exist. In this connection Prof L. Gilejko said that the pace of the 1956 reform was maintained so long as it was backed up by initiative from below and the pressure of the worker councils. The situation is similar even today--the pace of worker self-management is not only a factor supporting the reform, but also a factor on which the success of the socioeconomic reform depends to a great degree.

The discussion of the prospects for self-management places on the agenda--Gilejko said--a number of dilemmas and outstanding issues. The most essential among them are related to defining narrowly conceived tasks for self-management in improving the economic situation and also a one-sided conception of productivity in the economy, so that the general social conditions are not taken into account. It was emphasized in this context that high productivity (as is evidenced by present-day capitalism) need not be related to the development of self-management, while on the other hand self-management can result in a strengthening of particular tendencies and exclusiveness.

The problem of the jurisdiction of self-management, more accurately, who is to exercise its powers, is also important. L. Gilejko mentioned that in many cases self-management resolves problems which do not demand great specialized knowledge or leaves it up to the professional management to make decisions on extremely complicated matters. This has something to do with the social composition of the various bodies of self-management, in which particular groups of employees are predominantly represented.

All the basic problems raised in this paper were also taken up in the other presentations. We will be coming back to this, but it should be said that Professor Gilejko's idea that self-management's future lies in its uninterrupted development, in the constant verification of its capabilities through practice, in organizing activities of basic groups and communities of socialist society within the framework of self-management, received universal support.

The participants in the discussion often came back to the problem of the "conflict role of self-management," which was emphasized in the paper: more precisely, to the problem of the internal contradictions between the various functions and tasks performed by particular self-management institutions. Prof L. Gilejko said in answer to Prof K. Doktor that the process of introducing particular features of self-management itself threatens certain potential conflicts. These conflicts arise, for example, when the positive postulates and hopes placed on self-management cut against the desire of certain members of the collective to "operate" in self-management, or the inevitability that the bodies of self-management must take unpopular decisions (for example, raising work discipline as an issue) is acceded to. Conflicts may also arise when the interest both of the entire collective and of individual groups within it have to be taken into account at one and the same time.

The paper presented by Ryszard Brodowicz, member of the Central Committee, covered the problems of the operation of worker self-management in the enterprise. The author noted that the tendency of a rise of productivity through the activity of worker self-management has been manifested ever more strongly and broadly in the Lodz region. The bodies of self-management are more concerned than in the past with the problems of development, the organization of work, discipline, and the motivational functions of personal earnings. Although it may sound paradoxical, the author of the paper also mentioned as a negative aspect that there are still few disputes over economic problems within the enterprise. The disputes and conflicts, that is, are usually associated with the failure of the professional management to carry out the

decisions of the worker council--that is, it is a question of jurisdictional disputes rather than disputes over substance. Attention should therefore be turned first of all to the problem of the collective's identification with the activity of the bodies of self-management and to greater social interest in raising productivity. Among the obstacles to the formation of proper relations it is essential to cite the insufficient economic education of a substantial portion of work collectives. Relations within the enterprise, especially between the various sociopolitical entities regardless of the enterprise in which they are operative, also represent difficulties. The ideas of self-management being set over and above all other organizations, of a certain opposition between the individual social structures, have not yet disappeared. Party organizations have an important task in eliminating these difficulties. Not only should they defend the interests of the society at large, but they should also have a direct influence on the functioning of self-management, on the positions and behavior of the individual participants in it. It is important here that the party organization look upon self-management as an essential form for stimulating the activity of employees.

Jozef Barecki, chairman of the Commission for Self-Management of the Sejm and editor-in-chief of the newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA, also spoke in his paper about the problems of establishing worker self-management. He emphasized that in the atmosphere of crisis that has arisen self-management has begun to come back into the enterprise and into sociopolitical life in general, and that under the halo of a panacea--of a miracle drug for all ailments, and this has been accompanied with quite a bit of general enthusiasm. Extremely great hopes have been placed on self-management. But reality has proven to be far more complicated. The commencement of self-management activity did not in and of itself immediately break down all the barriers and remove all the difficulties, during the first few years self-management in the enterprise did not have a perceptible impact on the social productivity of labor, on the effective operation of the social system in general. Implementation of the economic reform brought certain results--including the effects of self-management activity--but not enough time has passed since then for the constructive aspects of the transformations of the system to have been able to fully manifest themselves, for self-management to have markedly begun to determine attitudes, motivation, and social behavior in specific communities. Incidentally, this has been confirmed by sociological research, which has shown the kind of problems worker self-management is concerned with. The briefest conclusion of that research can be boiled down to the observation: "the problem of underutilization of the capabilities of self-management still exists in Poland." Self-management's chance lies in its linkage to the socioeconomic reform, in making it one of the levers of that reform. Nevertheless, a certain time has to pass for "self-management to learn the spirit of self-management," for people to become accustomed to the situation in which they themselves must set things in motion and solve the problems of their own existence.

In connection with the essential remarks made by Prof S. Suvar about the contradiction between the development of self-management and the bureaucratic and technomanagerial tendencies, and at the same time returning to the discussion conducted in Cavtat, J. Barecki observed that according to the opinion that has been arrived at in Polish scholarly circles there is no contradiction

between the tendencies to strengthen the state and the development of social self-management (including worker self-management). The development of self-management strengthens the socialist state and creates more favorable conditions for its greater effectiveness.

In the discussion conducted concerning these three papers a number of questions and controversial problems were raised. Comrade Ivo Fabinc, professor of economics at Ljubljana University, said that many problems mentioned in the papers, problems which have arisen during application of self-management solutions in Poland, are occurring becuase of certain specific characteristics, as a consequence of the level of the productive forces and because of what he defined as a heightening of the conflict between that level that has been achieved and the level of development of social relations. He recalled that establishment of social self-management in Yugoslavia in the fifties was first of all a political act, since the basic socioeconomic conditions still did not exist at that time. It was only through application of the features of self-management that the modern productive forces were shaped. Self-management itself demonstrated its right to its own existence. Self-management in Poland is being shaped at a different level of development of the productive forces and social relations. Nevertheless, regardless of the nature of the particular conditions, it is important to bear in mind the overall conditionality--especially the ineffective self-management arrangements which under socialism are restricted exclusively to the narrowly economic dimensions.

Mihalj Bognar, director of a large industrial enterprise in Novi Sad and a member of the Presidium of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, spoke about the problems of strengthening social self-management in practice. Taking issue with that portion of J. Barecki's statement in which he spoke about the need to perfect the legal regulation of the problems of self-management, M. Bognar said that this can apply only to the realization and distribution of income. Going on to present his opinion on the problem of powers in self-management activity, he said that the significance of self-management activity in general cannot be denied on the basis of certain deficiencies. If self-management bodies prove to be incompetent or even evade taking responsibility for making specific decisions, this is not an argument against self-management. If only because other "more serious" social bodies also behave in a similar way. The essence of the problem is always self-management practice, constant verification of the working class's ability and willingness to build relations in which it can take over responsibility for resolving the basic issues of social and economic development.

Prof Bohdan Glinski, director of the Institute of Management Science of the Polish Academy of Sciences, emphasized the importance of the penetration of advances of management science into all spheres of social and economic life. He also noted that one of the reasons why many reforms carried out in Poland have yielded only negligible results was precisely the lack of motivation on the part of management personnel (the "best-qualified and most vigorous segment of the working force") to carry them out. Management personnel--in the broadest sense of that word--must identify itself with the reform, with its goals and specific tasks. Otherwise it will not be sufficiently committed to carrying out its ideas. This also applies to the effort in the bodies of

worker self-management. He also said that many specific solutions and organizational ideas are in a way superformational in nature. It is important, then, that the capabilities and experiences of contemporary capitalism be made use of in socialism so as to improve the organizational forms and methods of supervision and management.

Comrade Glinski's statement aroused a debate. Prof Z. Papic said that development and its logic should be looked at with different eyes when we are talking about the individual solutions applied by contemporary capitalism. The capitalist enterprise today differs from what it once was. The same also applies to the capitalist market, capitalist management, and other similar problems. The basic question today for both the capitalist and socialist economy is to resolve the dilemma which arises out of the simultaneous need for new and more intensive integration of the productive forces and for decentralization, for more flexible forms of organizing the productive forces. The capitalist corporations have been solving this problem in one way, and the socialist economy a different way, but the logic of the processes--which is manifested in advancement of the productive forces--is similar. A study should be made of the experiences of the capitalist economy. There is something to be learned from contemporary capitalism. Yet the solutions which it defines cannot be carried over directly to the soil of socialist social relations.

Z. Papic also cautioned that in discussing the socialist economy we should not use the term "enterprise," since it expresses a different character of social relations, a different social configuration of the process of development of the productive forces. The term used in Yugoslavia is "basic organization of associated labor," because it is more fitting to the essence of economic processes under socialism.

Professor Marsenic also took part in the discussion of these matters. He feels that the basic problem is always the proper definition of the interdependence of social and political institutions and the social relations which are reflected in them (through their existence and activity). The use of some term that is common to the organization of production relations in capitalism and socialism does not threaten socialism. (In the discussion that followed the term used was mainly "enterprise," once again in connection with the problems of the economy under socialism, which was evidence that the consensus proposed by Comrade Marsenic had been adopted.) The point is that when we import certain terms and solutions we still do not import the relations of management and subordination which lie behind them, so that the workers, the work collective in socialist forms of organization of the productive forces (in the "socialist enterprise") can have a decisive impact on all the processes taking place in it.

Professor Brodowicz presented his view concerning a somewhat different problem area. He again emphasized that the activity of the party organization has an important role in the development of worker self-management. The party does not replace self-management, it does not issue orders, nor does it interfere in its activity in an administrative way, and it does not place itself above self-management. But still its impact on the consciousness, on the attitudes and opinions of members of self-management bodies, cannot be eliminated; the

party organization cannot renounce its right to give political direction to the activity of the entire collective, to examine the results of social effort from the standpoint of socialist goals and the tasks of development.

Comrade Stanislaw Gabrielskf, head of the Department for Social and Trade Union Affairs of the PZPR Central Committee, spoke about specific problems related to the development of worker self-management. He emphasized that the effectiveness of self-management depends above all on the place which this problem occupies in the totality of social and political relations in Poland. The bodies of self-management are not an isolated island on which they deal only with their own internal affairs. They comprise an area in which differing tendencies are operative and differing social aspirations are concentrated. Their functioning reflects all the essential processes taking place in Polish society. The political struggle being waged in them and concerning them, one which the opposition began in 1981, represents an additional burden. The struggle in which the opponents of socialism have been trying to take advantage of particular and group tendencies in the minds of the members of work collectives, the inadequacy of sociopolitical information, and the results of the economic reform being carried out in the country, which are still unsatisfactory. The antisocialist forces use all the negative or insufficiently positive things as arguments against socialism, against the policy of the party. They try to use the bodies of worker self-management as an arena for setting the workers against the socialist state. Certainly these are not phenomena which define the essence of the penetration of self-management solutions into the economy, but they cannot be neglected either.

From the process of formation of the bodies of worker self-management and from the struggle for the idea of self-management to date the party draws the conclusion that the differentiations and contradictions that have arisen must be taken into account. Self-management should help to stress this kind of differentiation of both differing interests and needs and should also help to reconcile them (especially from the standpoint of the general interests of society). Research shows that 90 percent of the conflicts are now being resolved within the work organization itself. This confirms the ability of self-management as an institution which resolves problems related to the differentiation of interests and also makes it possible to take advantage of worker self-management to reconcile interests which step up the pace of economic development and encourage a rise of productivity. It is in this that the political function of self-management is directly expressed.

S. Gabrielski, who passed on to the question of the combined action of differing social structures within the work organization, observed that present experiences are still not satisfactory, that many issues have gone unresolved. In general, cooperation is best wherever all the participants are equally strong, above all where the party organization is strong (in the ideological and moral sense). The problem lies in the strengthening of those participants where they are not sufficiently strong, where there are difficulties with the party effort and with trade union activity or with the activity of the economic administration. The state of sociopolitical consciousness is also a frequent hindrance, and then habits formed in previous periods (for example, between self-management and the party organization), and the manifestation of

bureaucratic and technocratic tendencies, the gap between the declared and actual involvement of the various members of the work collective in the bodies of self-management.

In concluding his statement Comrade S. Gabrielski emphasized that it would be erroneous to examine Polish experience solely through the prism of the fate of worker self-management. This kind of examination might leave the erroneous impression that self-management in Poland is treated only in one dimension, that it embraces only one domain of social life. In reality that impression would not be valid. The issue of self-management (in the economy) is being raised today in Poland in a manner which arises first of all out of the importance of the economic problems, out of the importance of renewal of production capacities and advancement of the socialist economy. Nevertheless, it follows on the basis of many years of experiences and tradition, out of an analysis of the social sciences, out of the discussion being conducted on the left in Polish society that the development of self-management must by and large embrace all areas of the life of society. The forms of regional, cooperative, village, and professional self-management (embracing lawyers, doctors, and artists), and self-management of university students and schoolchildren already exist and are undergoing intensive development. It is felt in Poland that the development and improvement of these diverse forms of social self-management contributes to the achievement of socialist social relations, to a strengthening of the working people's involvement in solving the problems of the entire society. The problem, of course, is posed of generalizing from all these experiences, of establishing a criteria for evaluation of the effects of social activities in this sphere as in others. This is a difficult task, as shown by the discussion of the contribution of self-management to the economic process. Still it is worth making an unceasing effort.

The political aspect of self-management, the role of the party organization in the development of social self-management, was mentioned on several occasions. Comrade Walerian Solinski, member of the PZPR Central Committee, pointed in his statement to the problems immediately related to the development of self-management in the enterprise, to discussions of its concrete form, to disagreements over the essence and function of self-management activity. Regardless of the present difficulties, antagonisms, and struggles, the constructive manifestations have been increasingly frequent. The development of self-management has made a particular contribution to a significant increase in the commitment of the workers to solve the problems of self-management, which they see as their own. This makes it possible to concretize the control function of self-management, to examine in more detail the questions of the organization of the production process, and also the most productive possible utilization of the factor of labor. W. Solinski proposed in this connection that an examination be made of the problem of the influence of applying the solutions of self-management to the course and above all the pace of realization of the process of decisionmaking in the enterprise. He put the question of how these problems are being solved in Yugoslavia and whether there are cases in which the various stages of decisionmaking tend to last too long.

Comrade Wieslaw Zolkowski, sector head in the Department for Social and Trade Union Affairs of the PZPR Central Committee, also spoke about similar issues.

He observed that up to now when conflict situations have arisen in the socialist countries they have resorted to economic reforms. Various solutions have been applied to mobilizing social action and stimulating greater commitment, to involving various social forces and communities in joint decisionmaking and the exercise of control. The most frequent reference has been made to the need to strengthen trade union activity. Yet in Poland--because of many specific circumstances (above all because of the scant possibility of the trade unions participating in resolving conflicts within the work organization)--the solutions of self-management have been applied directly. Self-management has aroused the greatest aspirations and expectations. Practice, of course, has been leading toward a linkage of the various solutions and toward full utilization of the capabilities of various social institutions. Nevertheless, according to an analysis of both "self-management" and also "trade union" experiences, there is a need to make a detailed study of the course of the process of examining the needs and interests in work organizations. In formal terms every social institution operating within those organizations represents all those employed. Yet in practice the collective is divided into groups, and each of them strives to have the largest number of its own direct representatives in the particular structures. Whereas on the one hand the trade union organizations usually act on behalf of worker groups, and the party groups try to mediate in the existing differentiations and oppositions, at the same time the self-management organizations behave differently from case to case. Sometimes they initiate an action to realize their own demands, but sometimes self-management becomes an additional platform for the activity of engineering, technical, and administrative personnel. In the latter case the conditions come about (although this is not inevitable) for elimination of self-management from the collective.

Presentation of the interests of particular groups through various structures has a direct impact on the activity of self-management in implementing the principle of "to everyone according to his work." In such cases, it has turned out, the criteria for evaluation of work are differently interpreted, and the criteria of productivity are not applied. W. Zolkowski raised the question in this connection of the role of factors outside the economy in the construction and functioning of pay systems in Yugoslav enterprises.

He also raised the problem of "elevated emotions and hopes" when it comes to worker self-management. On the one hand there will be immense hope, while on the other those same hopes easily turn into resignation and disappointment unless there are tangible and rapid results from the application of the new solutions.

The questions put by Comrades Solinski and Zolkowski did not receive a response in this phase of the discussion. Only later did the Yugoslav comrades (M. Bognar, Z. Papic, and D. Marsenic) go back to them. They cited the experiences from the practice of Yugoslav self-management. Noting that certain problems have arisen (for example, in the case of divergence of particular and general social interests or in carrying out self-management accords), at the same time they emphasized the thesis that the negative things need to be combated by developing the practice of self-management, by clarifying the problems that have arisen within the framework of self-management discussion and

by finding new solutions. The excessive length of the various phases of decisionmaking is offset by the awareness of tasks which are set before all the members of the collective and by their commitment in carrying them out. Yugoslav experience also points up the need for more precise and fuller appreciation of the role of the trade union as well as for correct examination of the conditions which influence the formation of the pay system.

J. Barecki spoke about the problems related to the nature of the features of socialist self-management. He said that there have been many adverse experiences because of the inconsistent introduction of self-management features in Poland. The problem lies in the principle that should govern the operation of all the self-managed units, the entire system. There are demands for self-management to be accomplished "above" the enterprise. There are also real problems in the productivity of labor of "nonworker" self-managed organizations--and above all the problem of correct definition of their place in the social system, of financial support of their activity, of linking together all the self-management functions throughout the entire society. Yet regardless of the breadth of all these problems, it is a question of strengthening worker self-management as an enterprise entity. Self-management presupposes power in the enterprise. Productivity and the purposiveness of the entire social process depend on its effective operation.

In view of the controversial positions taken in the discussion J. Barecki also spoke about relations between self-management and the state. He observed /that the state cannot issue any orders to self-management in the enterprise or the enterprise itself/ [in italics]. Except, of course, in exceptional situations. The state operates above all through legislation, by formulating norms which define the strategic interests of the entire society (for example, the plan for socioeconomic development). Concurring in the opinion of Comrade S. Suvar, Barecki said that consistent with the viewpoint of the PZPR the essence of the features of self-management lies in the struggle against bureaucracy and other unhealthy phenomena in the management of society. That is why the party is striving to create a more effective information and to make other links in management more effective, to overcome bureaucracy in their procedures, technocracy, powerlessness (this also applies to other social entities, self-management among them), and to guarantee the proper correlation of the functions of all the links and mechanisms in the social system.

Prof L. Gilejko also stressed in the discussion that self-management cannot be confined solely to economic matters. Limiting the reform exclusively to the economic framework, shutting off self-management in that framework, can result--as confirmed by Polish experience to date--in a retreat in carrying out reforms, adverse consequences sooner or later, and a slowing down of the rate of achievement of social change. In addition, Gilejko emphasized, there should be a comprehensive examination of the dialectics of present reality, with all its structures and institutions. The hierarchy of social structures, the impossibility of "leveling" the life of society, results in the creation of certain objective obstacles to the functioning of self-management. Even in the development of self-management institutions we must be ready to confront bureaucratic and technocratic manifestations, powerlessness, and social nonacceptance. The bureaucracy of self-management, which neglects the existing

hierarchy of social life, may accordingly be more strongly pronounced than the bureaucracy of the formal structures. This does not, of course, mean that self-management does not have a future, but that it demands a thorough examination of its problems and elimination of the dangers that threaten its practice.

The second part of the round-table discussion was devoted to the problems of the participation of self-management in the socialization of planning and management.

Comrade Kazimierz Doktor, director of the Institute for Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, presented in his introductory address the results of research on the functioning of worker self-management. It has shown, he said, the indispensable need for fuller linkage of the effectiveness of the economic reform with the effectiveness of management as well as with construction of more effective axiologies of self-management activity. Without strong motivation, without worker awareness of the value of self-management, it cannot be set up properly. In this connection Comrade Doktor presented a detailed description of the processes which lead toward the emergence and activation of what can be referred to as worker elites: these are groups of people who become involved in the activity of self-management, the trade unions, or the party. The constant renewal of groups of people becoming involved in civic activity, in his opinion, is one of the conditions for the success of the economic reform and for strengthening the institutions of self-management.

Prof Zdzislaw Sadowski, deputy minister plenipotentiary for the economic reform, spoke about carrying out the economic reform as an important factor of socialist renewal in Poland. Not only is the economy being rebuilt within its framework, but so is the sphere of sociopolitical relations. The purpose of the changes should be to create the conditions necessary for awakening the creative initiative of the working masses on the basis of socialist production relations and socialized ownership. Self-management is economically justified in the reform because of the need to link economic coercion to the responsibility and motivation of the entire collective, along with the possibility of involving the employed labor force in correcting the consequences of activity that was wrong. In the sphere of planning socialization consists of creating in the course of development and improving the various forms of active social participation in the selection and reconciliation of the goals of development. So far the most important form of that kind of participation has been the general public conference. Self-management does not actually take part in this. Although the preconditions should be created for that kind of participation in the future. Nevertheless, the activity of self-management in the pointing up of group interests and still more its function in adoption of the enterprise plan have a direct impact on the macrosocial process of planning, on more successful social guidance of that process.

The economic reform attributes great importance to the correct organization of production processes. In that respect self-management contributes to optimization, to the correct linkage of differing solutions, to selection of the forms most appropriate to the needs that arise out of the economic goals, and

then to advancement of the productive forces and development of the production relations in a particular sector. Worker self-management should especially contribute to combating monopolistic occurrences and mechanisms (although the conditions of economic activity at times force certain self-management institutions to give in to the trends of monopolization).

A lively exchange of opinions followed concerning these and other arguments (not referred to here) of Prof Z. Sadowski. A number of questions were also put. Prof I. Fabinc was interested in the role of the banks and price mechanisms. Prof D. Marsenic in the rate of capital formation, the placement of capital accumulation and its use in the economic process, and also in the subjective structure of decisions on allocation. Prof L. Gilejko asked what were the premises of the thesis (presented by J. Barecki and W. Zolkowski) that a segment of the collective treats self-management as a kind of additional activity of the trade union?

In answering these questions Prof Z. Sadowski defined the role of the banks in the economic reform and spoke about the new relations between the banks and enterprises and about the new mechanisms for credit financing and for financing economic activity in general. He also emphasized that many capabilities of the new banking mechanism have not been utilized as yet (for example, the opening of new banks that would come about through the concentration of the funds of certain enterprises and organizations. The mechanism for the functioning of prices has also been undergoing change, although slowly. Prices have adapted to the role of a parameter indicator which determines the operating conditions of the enterprise. Nevertheless, the full application of economic mechanisms in the setting and functioning of prices is impossible on grounds of social welfare. That is why there is a mixed system which is gradually adapting to the conditions of the real economic process.

In talking about the rate of capital formation Comrade Sadowski expounded on the conditions for the formation of capital in recent years (and also in comparison to the seventies). He pointed to the inevitable burden in this sector that arises out of investment spending in the production and nonproduction spheres.

Comrade Jozef Zajchowski, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, elaborated in his paper many of the observations made in the presentation of Professor Sadowski. He presented from the standpoint of the central planning institution the sequence of social consultation concerning the alternative versions of the plan for socioeconomic development. He dwelled in particular on an assessment of the purposiveness of social consultation, emphasizing what the expectations of various groups and communities are. He also pointed up the basic questions which are still outstanding and to which the answer of society is sought during the consultation (investment activity, strengthening the professional commitment of society, the role of the various types of social subsidies, formation of real salaries, the structure of capital investment in nonproduction services, the financing of housing construction). The results obtained do not always coincide with what was expected from the consultation. It has turned out that the positions of the various participants in discussion are essentially influenced by their positions in the social

division of labor. The immediate interests of social or occupational grouping to which the various participants in the consultation belong have been manifested.

The question of social planning and the planning of scientific-technological development, which was raised by Comrade Papic, aroused lively discussion. Mention was made of optimization of the creation of new jobs in the context of the application of new technologies and devices, of the integration of the tasks of development of science and technology with the main lines of the country's socioeconomic development, of the "alternative" plans for socioeconomic and technical development, and also of possibilities for guiding the development of technology and its application from the standpoint of general social capabilities and interests in those areas. Questions related to international scientific-technical cooperation were also raised.

Prof Z. Nowacki, assistant secretary of state in the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, spoke at some length about guidance of the process of scientific and technological development. He presented descriptions of the present state and level of scientific-technical development in Poland and offered information about the measures being taken in order to improve management of this sector, to raise labor productivity, and to increase the funds earmarked for scientific-technical and technological development. He emphasized that it is a lasting orientation of scientific policy to cooperate with the socialist countries, socialist integration. Poland cannot rely exclusively on the importation of technology, since in the past this has created great troubles such as the dependence upon the policy of imperialistic countries. Aside from accepting this new orientation of international cooperation, aside from creation of new organizational and management structures, the internal capabilities of scientific institutions and staffs are also resorted to; one of the ways in which they are being stimulated is through the development of self-management so that they collaborate directly with enterprises, so that a portion of their research is financed by organizations which have an immediate interest in the results of that research.

In the context of changes in scientific policy Professor Nowacki spoke about the entire set of problems related to the reform of self-management of the universities, to the role of higher educational institutions and certain characteristics of the political battle being waged in this area. In his speech he answered the question of Prof D. Marsenic. He defined the mechanisms for self-financing of research work through development of cooperation of scientific institutions with the economy. He also commented on the reasons for amendments to the law on self-management of the various divisions of the university.

Stanislaw Wronski supplemented the presentation of Comrade Nowacki by presenting the broader rationale for particular decisions in the area of the superstructure (including higher education). He analyzed in detail the reasons for adopting a number of decisions during the period of marshal law that liberalized relations in higher education, culture, and enlightenment. He described the decisions of that time as a kind of concession of the party to communities related to such important sectors of the social services. This concession

fulfilled the expectation, since it made it possible to normalize the relations which had been disrupted in 1980-1981. Still this has not been correctly grasped by everyone in all areas. That is why there have been negative manifestations and processes. This also needs to be changed in the social interest.

Comrade Wronski also spoke about a number of problems which have arisen in connection with the character and direction of the round-table discussion. He emphasized that the effectiveness of the social system has key importance, while the tasks (he used the word "mission") which socialism is pursuing have historical importance. In his opinion, self-management, the spirit of self-government, people's participation in resolving urgent problems (social, political, and economic)--all these things are not a matter of a particular nation, but the universal task of socialism. Of course, these problems are resolved in a specific way suitable to each individual country. But these problems are raised everywhere where socialism is already firmly entrenched, where it has performed its initial tasks and where it is inevitably participating in the world competition of the two systems on new foundations determined by scientific-technological development.

The qualitatively new dimensions of this global problem of socialism are the socialization of management and planning, the elimination of bureaucracy and voluntarism, higher social productivity of labor, and the liberation of the entire potential contained in the human factor. In speaking about the human factor Comrade Wronski took issue with the viewpoint of A. Schaff, who believes that socialism occurred /where it should not have, and aside from that too early/ [in italics]. From a certain viewpoint it did indeed get started "too early," but that is a subjective viewpoint which is based on a subjective disappointment and does not take into account what people wanted at the time. This is an approach which demobilizes and precludes the possibility of mobilizing people's creative activity.

In concluding his statement Wronski said: let us not treat self-management as a remedy for all illnesses, but as a framework, as a platform for activity and indeed for struggle. Various people, various forces, and that means differing tendencies, are operative in this area. There is no general consensuses yet. It has to be fought for. And that has to be done in all segments of our life and development.

On its last day the round-table discussion went on to talk about the effectiveness of social self-management and its role in realizing the principle of "distribution according to work."

Dr Ryszard Kozlowski, representative of the Institute for Organization and Advanced Training of Personnel, presented a great deal of interesting information in his paper. He spoke about research on the functioning of self-management in recent years. He recalled the many reproaches which opponents of self-management solutions had made in connection with the process of decisionmaking in self-management (postponement of decisionmaking, ineffective implementation of conclusions adopted jointly, dilution of responsibility). Opponents of self-management also say that elimination of conflicts and opposing

interests results in a concentration of attention on disputes rather than on the operation of the enterprise. Yet it has turned out that those reproaches were not confirmed by the facts. Self-management allows for expression of every opportunity for decisionmaking, it liberates invention, and it points the direction toward overcoming contradictions.

Of course, there have in practice been rather significant differences in the level of activity from one self-managed organization to another. These differences occur in all sectors where self-management has been introduced. For example, when they take part in planning the operation of an enterprise the vigorous self-managed organizations suggest the adoption of several alternative versions of the solutions, a detailed analysis of the potential for development, and adoption of a strategy for developing up-to-date production. Those which are inactive do not display that kind of interest. This arises out of the behavior of the enterprises themselves (for example, large enterprises are characterized by more slack activity), out of the attitude of the professional management, which is not always up to its own obligations (for example, the obligation of setting up an information network that will also cover self-management).

The greatest shortcomings have been in the area of control. To be sure, the self-managed units have been developing significant activity with respect to control, but logical consistency is lacking in the control actions taken. Control is exercised sporadically, and the findings do not reflect the nature of things. Among other things this is the result of the psychological feeling of sharing responsibility for what is felt to be a good impression of the enterprise.

In his comment on Professor Kozlowski's paper Prof I. Fabinc observed that there truly is an immense need for microanalyses of the situation in individual enterprises or communities.

In this context Professor Fabinc presented the problems which are of greatest concern to Yugoslav society at the moment: inflation, unemployment, and the country's debts. The LCY has drawn up programs for resolving each of these problems. In spite of that, a comprehensive approach has not been taken that would appreciate the interdependencies which arise here. Along with reconciling the opportunities for resolving individual issues, in addition to coordinating efforts, the party should have an especially large role in this area. It cannot be passive, it cannot merely look on events from the sidelines. It has to be actively involved in resolving the basic problems, in building views.

The paper of Dr Wojciech Swierczewski, a scientist on the staff of the Institute for Labor and Affairs of Social Welfare, concern the role of individual groups of employees in the operation of self-management--especially when the bodies of self-management pose and resolve questions which are essential to precisely those groups. Going back to the occurrences which had already been examined several times, Swierczewski observed that there is a danger of underestimating the role of work incentives for those employed who do not belong to the group of production workers. Pressure is exerted on the labor market in

the sense of accepting unskilled manpower, but the factors do not exist that would encourage the finding of solutions so as to put a limit on that need.

Comrade Swierczewski also analyzed in detail the reasons for the unsatisfactory control on the part of self-management. He noted in this connection that in many cases it is a question of people not being willing to come into conflict with the management of the enterprises. In a way this is an interesting confirmation of the existence of conflicts between the enterprise's self-management and its professional management.

Dr Wladyslaw Laskowski of the Trade Union Bureau of the Council of Ministers dwelled on certain problems taken up in the discussion. Speaking about the problems that threaten the development of self-management activity, he emphasized once again the illusoriness of ideas to the effect that self-management is a remedy for all possible ailments and difficulties. He also raised a question which has been frequently taken up in discussions of the economic reform--the influence of employment on the quality of worker discipline and labor productivity.

Prof D. Marsenic spoke about the functioning of self-management and about difficulties in performance of its social role. He observed that there have been tendencies that disturb Yugoslav society: that is, that self-management has been deprived of a sizable portion of the profit which the collective realized. In his opinion, the battle for the disposition of income by the work collective is today a "real drama of self-management." According to the figures presented, government structures take all of 40 percent of the profit, and half of that amount goes for fragmented redistribution which frustrates effective self-management control. The funds which remain at the disposition of the collective are distributed both for personal incomes and also for economic funds and reserves (including those which correspond to the concept of accumulation), as well as to the fund for the particular collective's social services.

There are also other difficulties that arise in the realization and disposition of income. The Yugoslav comrades have been taking pains to overcome them by linking personal incomes to productivity, to optimum utilization of social resources, so that both incomes and accumulation would provide motivation for the fullest possible utilization of potential and for raising the social productivity of labor to a higher level.

M. Bognar resolutely insisted that distribution would always be subordinate to the function of creating income. Only in this case are we witnesses of real social motivation. It is a question, then, of correct measurement of the various elements in the work process, of taking steps that will provide an objective appraisal, of eliminating the demoralizing elements of subjectivism.

In answering Comrade Laskowski's question about the impact of unemployment on labor productivity, M. Bognar said that an essential influence of the surplus of manpower has not been observed on discipline and productivity of labor. Remuneration and consistent application of legislative norms have a considerably greater effect on productivity.

J. Barecki and L. Gilejko, presenting their impressions of the round-table discussion, noted that the discussion had produced a number of constructive results in both the theoretical domain and also in the sphere of political ideology. That is, the round-table discussion had shown that representatives of different parties, people with differing experiences and conceptions, can and should discuss self-management. They also emphasized the importance of the thesis that there is a close interdependence between the activity to carry out the economic reform and the entire complex of political relations.

In his concluding statement S. Suvar also emphasized the importance and prospects of joint discussions. He emphasized as the most essential thing in the entire discussion the definition of the role of the human factor in the process of raising productivity and improving socialist self-management. He mentioned the problems which still remain in dispute (the prospects of socialism, the role of the working class and the transformation of socialist society, the character of changes in the domain of engineering and technology). These problems are today the occasion for many discussions and should be analyzed in the framework of a joint effort by theoreticians and practitioners of our two countries.

7045
CSO: 2800/126

CONSTITUTION INTERPRETATIONS, ROLE IN SOCIETY DEBATED

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 4 Nov 86 p 3

[Interview with Kazimierz Dzialocha, professor of constitutional law, by Aleksander Checko: "Climate for the Constitution"]

[Text] [Question] There are periods when the constitution is rarely mentioned. Whenever there is increased interest in its contents, one can recognize it by the telephone calls from our readers, who comment, "This or that is not in accordance with the constitution." To what extent, however, in your opinion, is the public really familiar with the principles contained in this small booklet?

[Answer] Not to a very great extent. Above all, this familiarity depends upon factors that are much more complicated than the size of the printing or the efficiency of the circulation [of the constitution]. I remember that in 1952, after the adoption of the July constitution, it was on everyone's lips: its principles were popularized, many publications were issued, and the newspapers constantly wrote about it. But this did not at all predetermine public interest in the constitution, since common knowledge of it is a reflection of the role that the constitution actually plays in the nation's political and economic life, and thus the extent to which it is applied and observed.

During that period, public interest in the constitution was limited, since its practical role was a small one, and the guarantees that it would be observed were poor. Among other things, this was a result of the constitutional theory prevalent at that time. The emphasis was primarily on the educational and political role of the constitution, which was supposed to be a balance-sheet of the achievements in building socialism. Not much significance was attached to the stimulative function of the constitution, and to the inclusion in it of the elements of a program for the future. The most fundamental thing, however, is that we forgot about the function that the constitution fulfills as a juridical document, the fundamental law, establishing the legal rules for social behavior in the state.

We are quite familiar with the kind of consequences that this led to. For example, legislative and political practice, which pushed the Sejm into a third-rate role, was a striking departure from the principles of socialist

democracy declared in the constitution. This by itself says something about constitutional rights and civil freedoms during that period.

[Question] How was the constitution read after 1956?

[Answer] The political changes restored society's hopes for the realization of what had already been included in the constitution for several years. The disrupted relationships between legislative authority and executive authority began to return to normal. A central control institution appeared--the NIK [Supreme Chamber of Control], which was subordinate to the parliament. There was thus visible progress. There were still, however, no full guarantees that the constitution would be observed in practice, which was particularly striking in contrast to the "second generation" constitutions, the new fundamental laws of other socialist states from the 1960's and later. It turned out then that those documents were more precise in formulating legal norms and created better guarantees, and as a result, were more realistic.

[Question] You have devoted a great deal of attention to the method and technique of writing constitutional norms. Please explain, however, how it happened that the same constitutional text could have been read and understood differently in 1952, in 1956, and today. Is this also because it is a general document, while lower-level documents determine the scope of citizens' rights and obligations?

[Answer] That is the fate of a constitution, i.e., a legal document necessarily formulated in an abstract and general way (but not a vague one). Nevertheless, regardless of the language in which the fundamental law is written, the way it is read, and thus its implementation, depends on the foundation of the political realities upon which it rest, or in other words, upon the material guarantees for its realization. It is not enough to create a good constitution and guarantee on paper that it will be observed. Political forces, especially parties, that are interested in such an eventuality are needed.

[Question] What sort of experience have we had in this?

[Answer] Let us recall the fate of the March 1921 constitution. What resulted from the fact that it expressed democratic principles and stipulated the activities of many state institutions? When the arrangement of political forces changed, the legal guarantees were no help, although for a certain period their existence made it more difficult to bypass the constitution. History shows more evidence to confirm the thesis that reality can turn the fundamental law into a fiction. Even the creators of the first modern French constitution, speaking in the National Assembly immediately after the period of the Great Revolution, warned against the constitution remaining only in the book of laws...

[Question] Let us shift in time and space. In your opinion, what is the conflict like between the provisions of the constitution and the Polish reality of the 1980's?

[Answer] One must acknowledge that after 1980 a fundamental change occurred in the prevailing atmosphere with respect to the constitution and its provisions. The value of these basic formulations, even though they had been known for many years, was revived, as if we were returning to the sources. At that time the constitution became a point of reference. It was said--and this was intended for both the authorities and the citizens--that only conduct in accordance with the constitution was acceptable. Adherence to the provisions of the fundamental law was acknowledged to be the minimum for loyalty to the system and the state, on one hand, and to the citizens, on the other.

It was also recognized--which was a public demand for the first time, and was then defined at the 9th PZPR Congress--that the only chance of protecting the values mentioned in the constitution is creating legal guarantees of their observance. In that atmosphere, two tribunals were created, the State Tribunal, which watches over adherence to the constitution by the people holding the highest offices, and the Constitutional Tribunal, which investigates the compatibility of lower normative documents with the fundamental law, and serves as a guardian of observance of the law by the chief bodies of the administration, but also by the Sejm.

[Question] The tribunals exist. For 6 years the NSA [Supreme Administrative Court] has fulfilled the hopes placed in it, and the concept of a spokesman for civil rights has already gained acceptance. From the standpoint of the number of institutions formed to protect the principles of the constitution, we have achieved a certain optimum. What next?

[Answer] It is actually difficult to think of any new and innovative form of institutional guarantees for the observance of the constitution. What is left is for us to direct all of our efforts to practice, and that depends primarily upon the political climate, the relations prevailing in the state among the political parties and factions, and other social entities exercising the authority given to them. I am thinking of self-government, trade unions, and sociopolitical organizations.

Poland's postwar history proves that the manner in which the principle of the party's guiding role is realized has a fundamental influence upon this climate. The formulation used by Vladimir Lenin is worth recalling. In speaking about the multiparty system in Soviet Russia, he emphasized the corrective significance that can be had by allies exercising power jointly with the communist party, but having their own ambitions and autonomy.

[Question] You mentioned various types of guarantees for observance of the constitution: the formal, institutional and legal ones, such as the State and Constitutional Tribunals, and the material ones indicating a good political climate, depending primarily on the role of the party and of those governing jointly with it. Are these guarantees really sufficient?

[Answer] The examples of the Polish crises show that a great deal also depends upon democratic mechanisms occurring within the party. But there is also another guarantee which has been forgotten, even though it is included in the first article of the Polish Constitution: "In the Polish People's Republic the power belongs to the working people of the cities and villages"--

that is how this principle reads. The experiences of the Polish crises show how high the state of Poles' national awareness is and how sensitized we are to the compatibility of the actions of bodies in public life with the principles of the constitution. The high state of awareness of the working class, which having experienced a great deal has higher requirements, is in a certain sense the "final authority" among the other guarantees for observance of the constitution.

[Question] We have spoken about the constitution all this time in the context of protecting its provisions from distortions. On the other hand, is the present text of the constitution suited to reality and our ambitions? After so much political experience, is the constitution fulfilling its role?

[Answer] In the course of 34 years, it was changed several times, but with the exception of the 1957, 1976, and 1982 amendments these were minor extemporaneous modifications, and not always successful.

I would like to call your attention to the fact that for years, and especially during the recent period, many changes have been made outside the constitution. I am thinking of the changes made by means of ordinary Sejm laws having to do with the economic reform, for example, for which the provisions of section II of the constitution, which were written for a centralized economic model, are by no means adequate. Another example, which confirms the fact that ordinary legislation to some extent takes place aside from the fundamental law, may be the lack of a provision for the NSA in the constitution. Consequently, shouldn't legal acts at a statutory level be brought into greater accordance with the constitution? This demand keeps recurring from time to time.

Recently, during the 10th Congress, and in the report by the Politburo, even the time in which such a change would be desired was specified: on the 200th anniversary of the adoption of the 3 May Constitution, and thus in 5 years. The congress's resolution confirmed this demand, although it did not specify whether the change should consist of amendments, or whether a completely new constitution should be adopted.

9909
CSO: 2600/308

PEOPLES COUNCILS ROLES REAFFIRMED IN RECENT LEGISLATION

Olsztyn GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA in Polish 8 Dec 86 p 3

[Article: "Partner and Supervisor : The Peoples Councils Visavis Government Administration"]

[Text] Most people asked about who governs their town or parish respond that it is the president or supervisor and are surprised that the peoples council is actually the body with local authority. There are also a great many council members who, although aware of their statutory authority, are inclined to give administrative bodies the upper hand in deciding local issues. Last April, when council members were asked in questionnaires what body exerted decisive influence in the lives of local residents, a whole 57 percent of them named the president and the supervisor. At the same time nearly three quarters of the council members rated cooperation between their council and the administration as good or very good. So what are relations between the peoples councils and the state administration really like in practice? The Office of the Council of State had a comprehensive analysis done at the midpoint in council terms.

The law on the system of the peoples councils and the local selfgovernment simultaneously expressed the fact that the councils are superior to the local state administrative bodies. The Office of the Council of State feels that this assumption is being met to an increasingly greater extent. Generally the peoples councils' right to select supervisors and presidents and to express their opinion on candidates for voivodship governor is being respected. Council presidia in turn give their opinions on candidates for deputy governor, and commissions judge candidates to head departments in local administrative offices.

The absolutorium, wherein the people's council ratifies the accounts being carried over to the new term, has become a fixed institution. Many council members feel that this is the best expression of the fact that the people's council has authority over its executive and administrative body. Up until now there has been no instance where the voivodship governor was denied this approval. During the first half of the term, supervisors were denied it in only 14 instances. Research shows that the institution of the absolutorium plays a disciplinary and activating role in relation to administrative heads.

The way the work of the administration is evaluated is the subject of debate at sessions on carrying out the resolutions concerning various spheres of socioeconomic life. For example, more than half of the councils last year evaluated the work of the administration in the area of agriculture, and more than 60 percent did so in the realm of formation, education, and culture. In the course of reviewing the problems related to citizen complains and requests, the councils make generalized assessments of the operation of the administrative body.

Supervision over the running of the town or parish is the domain of the presidia and commissions of the people's councils. The presidia often receive information presented by the professional supervision body concerning the work of the administration, and they also initiate such audits. Nearly 30 percent of the audits made by the commissions last year were conducted in the local offices. The council assessments show that the administration's attitude to the suggestions made by the commissions is far more serious than it was in years past.

This goes to show that the public notion of the people's councils' relationship to the administration conflicts with the assessment of the Office of the Council of State. This is the reason for the conclusion that the councils must work for their status through authentic, more effective action undertaken on behalf of the electorate. Here it is particularly a question of forcing the various bodies of the state administration to do good work and of reacting quickly to any signals citizens give them that improprieties are taking place. This process should accelerate the political support for bolstering the position of the people's councils as announced at the Tenth Party Congress and for the accompanying decisions regarding, for example, the appointment of socioeconomic councils of the voivodship peoples councils, or social advocates of citizens' rights.

10790
CSO: 2600/384

LACK OF COOPERATION NOTED BETWEEN DIRECTORS, SELF-MANAGEMENT

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 26 Nov 86 p 3

[Interview with Inzynier Andrzej Pretkowski, director-in-chief of the Polish Optical Plants (PZO), and Jan Jakubowski, electrician and chairman of the PZO employees council; by Leszek Bodkowski : "Good Will and Barriers : Two Views of One Issue"]

[Text] [Question]: Have you gentlemen noticed that directors and self-management groups are often treated as competing entities? After all, this is not the way it should be, if we keep to the letter of the economic reform.

[Andrzej Pretkowski]: Two bodies today are appointed to run an enterprise: the director and the self-management body of workers. I cannot look at any sort of issue with the notion that the self-management body does not exist. To do so would lead to conflicts and disputes in court. I also have to take into account the existence of the party organization and the trade unions. If the two bodies and two sociopolitical echelons have people who run good firms, then you cannot talk about any sort of competition. The best paragraph can be replaced by intentions that coincide.

[Jan Jakubowski]: The basic operating goal for the self-management body is in the interest of the enterprise and therefore so too of the workers. In our enterprise, fortunately things work in such a way that there are no great quarrels with the director. We always make information and documents available to each other upon request. We try not to create battle lines. This requires effort on our part too. It takes years to learn to manage, to feel that you are in charge. I am working my second term with the same director. Experience from the first term has taught me how to work with the administration. If you hear about conflicts in some enterprises, I can tell you that it is not everywhere that the door of the director's office is open to the self-management body, and in some places they are slow making documentation available, and so on. They compete with one another instead of working as partners.

[Question]: As people with practical knowledge, can you gentlemen say that the jurisdiction of the enterprise's bodies are defined with sufficient clarity? Maybe they overlap or create dead areas of jurisdiction.

[Jakubowski]: The director is present at every session of our Workers' Council. He can take the floor, he can convince the council, and the council can convince him. Sometimes, when he is wrong or embarrassed the council members change their tone. After all, he is a normal human being and should be respected. We stand by our reasons, though. Everyone has the right to stick by their arguments to the end.

[Question]: You are talking about operating techniques, but what about jurisdiction?

[Jakubowski]: Well, if the director attends every council meeting and does not get on the agenda with, for example, reservations about a resolution, it is still his resolution. He carries it out. Let us take now the party organization. The Constitution specifies the place it has. Party members also make up the self-management group, because they are part of the workforce. The same holds true of members of trade unions, youth organizations, SIMP, and PTE. They can all have their say in the worker self-management group. They can present the view of their organization. The legislation has provided for this. How can there be any lack of clarity concerning jurisdiction?

[Question]: Director, do you have greater doubts?

[Pretkowski]: Only because every day I pick up signals from various corners and often find myself in stressful situations. Everybody has some wish with regard to the director, but as the director I am obliged to present those goals and methods which I can bring everyone around to, starting with the agreement of the Workers Council. Mr Chairman, it seems to me that it is working? That means that this is our joint effort.

[Question]: Do you think that some sort of changes should be made in the regulations of the reform?

[Jakubowski]: Right in the plant where we are working well together we find it senseless to try to change the laws so that the self-management group or the director will derive some advantage at the cost of the other.

[Pretkowski]: I understand that proposals to change the regulations are controversial for self-management activists, but I personally do not see in these regulations any sort of expanded possibilities for myself.

[Question]: The self-management people have focused their attention on the director, talking about the need to upgrade their status.

[Pretkowski]: Directors are whipping boys. Please listen to the tone of the mass media.

[Question]: But maybe you should establish a trade union for directors.

[Predkowski]: As you may recall, there were attempts to do so, but they did not work. The present labor code protects all the employees in the plant except for one person, the director.

[Question]: But you are also an employee, and the firm pays you?
[Predkowski]: It does.

[Jakubowski]: No, Director. The founding body pays you. We recently recommended that "Orgmasz" work out a system evaluating work in our plant. There is a labor ministry directive about introducing such a system within the framework of a review and certification of jobs. We used the instructions for evaluating work during the last pay raises. The Workers Council calculated what sort of raise the director should receive and presented the proposal to the founding body. The response came in the form of a refusal, because there was no foundation. So the director received only 1,000 zlotys, that is, the least of all the PZO employees. For example, his deputy received 7,000 zlotys, through a decision of the Workers Council. The director-in-chief, instead of being a partner of the council, is a petitioner in the minister's office.

[Question]: The self-management system assumes that democratic techniques will be used. Until these techniques are mastered, democracy can be tedious. Is it true that the self-management system does not favor efficiency?

[Jakubowski]: In theory the self-management system has no machinery, but this is only theory. After all, it is the same machinery of the enterprise that is to serve both administrative bodies, but if the self-management body does not have enough official information, it has commissions with rights that can manage with any issue. In our place the meetings of the Workers Council are short and to the point. The director cannot deny this. But it is because of this that the commissions actually work non-stop. All document drafts start with the commissions. The director too can openly have a look at all this going on.

[Pretkowski]: It is clear that the collective body works a little longer than a single individual, but it is often good to have a little time for reflection. First of all, though, the Workers Council usually has its say on strategic matters, and here a delay of a few days means nothing. On the other hand, on current issues I work on my own. Even if there is the need to call a special meeting of the Workers Council, I am not refused or given an unworkable timeframe. I have no special cause to complain.

[Question]: You have been emphasizing good will and the desire to cooperate. Is that enough? Do you not run into barriers outside the organization which limit your jurisdiction? Director, have you run across the hypothesis that the director's position is a function of the enterprise's independence?

[Pretkowski]: Well, yes, there is a lot of talk now about a director's bill of rights. The director's independence consists of the fact that he has great possibilities for running the enterprise and expanding it. This requires more than mere regulations. It depends on how much resources remain in the enterprise. If the profit is taxed in such a way that there is not enough for simple regeneration of the fixed assets, then there is no independence. My relations with the self-management group are not important. At PZO the machinery should be replaced every 5 years for technology to show dynamic

development. Our annual development fund covers the value of two machine tools.

[Jakubowski]: Let us add that our people are well-trained, but these people are working on machines 30 years old. They are making up for the technology with their experience. How long can this go on? We have rejected many products because we cannot make them.

[Question]: Are these aspirations for development above your base expressed in the attitude of the self-management group?

[Jakubowski]: People are disturbed. They get upset faster. The Workers Council would like to set more ambitious plans, but reality keeps us in our place.

[Question]: Does the arrangement of relations with the founding body have an influence on the way the director cooperates with the self-management body? In PZO the director is appointed by that body, but the council gives its choice.

[Pretkowski]: The role of the founding bodies has changed vastly. Before the ministries or industrial associations had the investment funds, foreign exchange, and so on. They waged their policy not only in the industrial branches but also in the enterprises. Today the obligatory associations to which we belong have only perhaps the foreign exchange payments. The authority is where the money is.

[Question]: And also where dispensations, permissions, and subsidies are.

[Pretkowski]: The problem is very grave. At PZO this year we projected a mean wage increase of 25 percent. We will take it out of an increase in labor productivity of 20 percent. Now we take the GUS data in hand and find that the wage increase in the country is also 25 percent, but the rise in industrial production is only about 5 percent. In our plant the gap between increases in wages and productivity is 5 percent. In others, it is 20 percent. This gap is inflation.

[Question]: But this gap is covered by dispensations, priority, and a departure from the economic rules.

[Pretkowski]: Am I to take that road with my eyes open? Let us talk now about the recommended economic restructuring. This would mean to finance the branch that is the least energy- and material-intensive and the most effective in export. PZO absolutely belongs in this category. We sell a good microscope for the same as the Polonez 0.7. In the Soviet Union I can buy nearly two Ladas for this microscope, but I cannot manage the wages that would have a line of skilled people waiting at my gate. It is just the opposite. People are leaving.

[Jakubowski]: In terms of finances, the plant is not doing so badly, but this is because we try to avoid the traps. For example, this year it was announced that there would be 400-zloty exemptions from the former PFAZ. Then they

talked about raising it to 700 zloty. Some plants were taken in by this, and at the end of the year they will pay taxes like those on grain. We did not take that route. Something got to us. Generally, though, we expect some sort of movement with regard to PZO. We know that those products which we could make but do not are being imported for foreign currency. Therefore, we are sending the minister a note in which we explain that we could produce three times more goods, for which we could get good money in the West and the East.

[Question]: These notes to the minister, though, show your helplessness. Can you do nothing as an enterprise?

[Jakubowski]: The Workers Council is trying to handle the situation somehow. We are trying to modernize the plant.

[Question]: You said you did not have the money!

[Jakubowski]: We are building some of the machinery ourselves.

[Question]: Homemade?

[Jakubowski]: O, yes! It was to have been different. An optical center was built for us, but a new enterprise was created there, one in whose construction the workers had not invested. We stayed here where we are, with workers convinced that we were honestly working for a new plant.

[Predkowski]: You keep on about the money. In order to modernize this company it would take 10 billion zloty over a period of 5 years. If we were given credit, I bet optimistically that we could repay it over 10 years, at 1 billion zloty per year. Today we have an annual fund of 150 million zlotys. The bank will therefore not give us the credit, because we are not a profitable customer.

[Question]: Do such situations as the ones you are talking about not have an impact on the relations between you? For example in approving your annual plans?

[Pretkowski]: Of course they have an influence. Often I have to play the role of the one who says No, because I am familiar with the reality. In addition there is a too frequent change of the playing rules in the course of the economic year. I cannot present the self-management body a draft plan, because I do not know all the elements of the economic game yet. On the other hand, the self-management body is pushing me and suspects that I am playing for time.

[Jakubowski]: As stewards we would like to approve the plan at the latest by December of the previous year and not, say, in May. Therefore we ask the director for the draft. The director says that he does not have all the data yet. We use various ways to check the truth of his statement, and then sadly we find that he is right.

10790
CSO: 2600/384

SOCIAL ANARCHY FEARS REPLACED BY YOUTH ATTITUDES IN POLLS

Warsaw PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY in Polish No 50, 14 Dec 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Joanna Skoczylas :"What It Used to Be Like, What It Is Like Now : Creation of Consultation Council Brings National Understanding Closer"]

[Text] Social attitudes seem to us to be something changeable, wobbly, subject to various surprising changes. We are inclined to view them as extremely difficult to describe accurately. The public opinion research centers know this. They are very careful in formulating conclusions of their research, but when we follow their results over an extended period of time, we cannot fail to notice certain clear lasting convictions, opinions, and positions that are important on the broader social scale and that exert a clear influence on Poles' attitudes and behavior.

Back at the end of 1983, for example, a substantial share of the people who the Journalistic Research Center in Krakow asked about the phenomena most threatening to Poland, 25 percent, listed the danger of "civil war" and "anarchy and chaos," while 21 percent said "poverty" and 17 percent, "hunger." Just a few months later in a later poll conducted on a similar sample of the adult population (over 14 years of age) from all over Poland the percentage of persons listing these fears had already declined by several percentage points. In research conducted by the Public Opinion Center (OBP) in Krakow this past April, questions about these dangers did not even come up, which permits us to imagine that the people conducting the survey thought they had lost their timeliness completely. The persons polled did not express such fears on their own either.

Among the threats stemming from the country's current domestic situation, according to the findings of that poll (conducted on a nationwide sample of 1,500 persons over 14 years of age), the "poor upbringing of the younger generation" and the predominance of attitudes of "have and take" caused Poles the greatest concern in 1986. Second place went to "laziness, poor discipline," that is, the poor work that is frequently the subject of interviews and complaints. To those surveyed, this threat seemed more dangerous than the growing social pathologies, the country's indebtedness, the economy's technological backwardness, and all fears of a political nature!

On the hopeful side, the largest number of responses indicated "good, dedicated work of all Poles." In previous surveys "solid work" was still behind "wise government." A slight shift that was nonetheless characteristic occurred in the trio of responses that have remained at the top for several years: wise leadership, solid work, and social dialogue. We can only sigh that this is not confined to declarations!

When the Public Opinion Research Center (CBOS) conducted a survey of nearly 5 years of Premier W. Jaruzelski's government (from February 1981 to October 1985), those surveyed also gave tremendously close evaluations that just about unanimously listed the greatest achievements of that office:

avoiding civil war	83.1 percent
overcoming conflicts using the Poles' own forces	81.2 percent
halting economic decline	75.4 percent
improving Poland's position in the socialist community	73.7 percent
maintaining Poland's sovereignty	72.0 percent

The answers given to the question about what Poles and Poland need most, a question which CBOS asked systematically, have been nearly identical over a period of 3 years. The most important things are: getting through the crisis, economic stability (35-40 percent of the responses), calm in the country, political stability, national understanding (27-29 percent), better market supply (15-22 percent), international affairs, peace, better East-West relations (10-19.5 percent), and better living conditions (12-16 percent).

All the officials' advances and decisions assessed as correct and justified which apply to these issues and all signs of progress in the above-mentioned areas are seen as positive and approved by the overwhelming majority of society, except that advances of a political nature seem to have less impact at present than several years ago. They also awaken greater reservation and hesitancy. Poles value the level of sociopolitical stability already achieved and are rather distrustful of anything which could even in the distant future have consequences that would upset or disturb it.

The CBOS research shows that only 15.5 percent of our country's adult citizens carefully follow what is going on in politics. Only the most important events are of interest to 44.5 percent, and 41.4 percent expressed their interest in politics as negligible or nonexistent. For example, the decision made on 11 September of this year to free political prisoners was approved by 86 percent of adult Poles (including 38 who approved of it with some hesitation), but barely 10 percent of those surveyed by the Polish Radio and Television Public Opinion Poll Center on this subject said they were "very interested" in this fact. Moderate interest was expressed by 47 percent, and little interest by 40 percent. The decision was therefore accepted positively, but quietly and without emotion. Nearly half of those questioned (46 percent) were convinced that the release of the prisoners would weaken the so-called opposition. We might wonder what sort of influence this conviction exerted on the acceptance of the decision. This does not mean that the predominant opinion was that the opposition, most often identified with the illegal underground, had any real influence on the situation in the country, in the view of those surveyed. The CBOS July survey, less than 10 percent of those questioned said the influence was "very great" and "great" by less than 10 percent of those questioned, and

58.2 percent said "little or practically none." More than 30 percent of respondents had no opinion on the subject. It is therefore difficult to say that this question was considered particularly important on the national scale.

The thing is that the level of social and political stability attained is judged to be such an important achievement for the society as a whole and for each citizen that there is the predominant conviction that above all it should be defended with all force against any sort of threat, even one considered unimportant.

Over all, public opinion is convinced that this situation should be bolstered, and that the fields of understanding and dialogue should be expanded. Surely the creation of the Consultative Council of the Chairman of the Council of State will be considered an event serving this end. The creation of the council is a fact much discussed. Everyone knows how long the preparations took. There were many interviews with important persons and representatives of various communities and social groups. In effect, the council was made up of people with unquestioned moral authority, people who enjoyed public trust and respect. They represented various opinions and world views. In that way some returned to active public life after some years. For broad public opinion, the creation of the Consultative Council signifies a new plane of dialogue about the country's most important problems, and it brings national understanding closer.

This is true, even if some groups have skeptics who do not hide their distrust, as we can see from reading the report of the meeting of the Warsaw Catholic Intellectuals Club (PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI, No 49). Alongside the voices emphasizing that participation in the Consultative Council creates the opportunity for dialogue with government leaders and participation in public life that must not be rejected, there are also skeptical views pointing to the bad experiences of this type of institution in the recent past and expressing the fear that the creation of the council will be an isolated step.

Skepticism and distrust are not surprising phenomena in our situation, especially among intellectuals, but we can be sorry that the same people who speak so frequently about the need for a political opening, from some sort of gestures on the part of the government, do not accept the offers directed to their community group, that they do not notice that these are not ad hoc measures introduced for the sake of the moment, that the government is ascribing to a consistent way of proceeding, despite all the people who are unconvinced and mistrusting, and even people who are still only for "No."

Nonetheless, despite the skeptical, distrusting voices that think that it is "premature" to accept the government's offers of openness, the practice of social activity today looks different from 2 or 3 years ago. The substantial majority of those who removed themselves from public affairs or even resigned from their professions after the declaration of civil war have already long since returned to their normal activity. People returned from domestic emigration without the loud declarations they made when they left, but they have not gone unnoticed, especially since in the case of the artists, for example, it is difficult not to notice the reappearance of people previously

absent, for example, from the mass media. The radio and television boycott has come to an end. Official prizes are no longer being rejected. The artists who were even the most insulted in reality are not above receiving state stipends and other forms of support. "Opposition" writers bring their manuscripts to the state publishing houses, although there are still also those who divide their creativity between legal circulation and the underground, those who alongside state support also enjoy material support from the church for more than just sacred works of art.

This latter phenomenon has recently been drawing criticism from the faithful, who for the most part think that the church's activity should not go beyond the traditional framework.

A great majority of those surveyed by CBOS this March (the sample of adults from all over Poland most of whom say they are believers) think that the church should handle its own affairs: the nurturing of faith, charitable works, spiritual activities, and moral training in the sense of spreading Christian moral norms. This is the view of 71.3 percent of the respondents. Only a small percentage of the adults in society see the church in the role of a political adversary of the state. Only a small group, 8.8 percent, ascribes to the church any aversion to the socialist system and viewed this fact as the source of difficulties in church-state relations. The overwhelming majority were convinced of the need for this cooperation. Generally speaking, the church is treated as an institution of trust that plays an important role in social life and has access to great intellectual potential, an institution which should be used for the good of the country without the need to place its activity in opposition to the socialist state. In the opinion of those surveyed, the church has much to do in the country, in a constructive sense, that is possible within the framework of normal cooperation with the government.

Nonetheless, under 2 percent of those surveyed listed the question of church-state relations as one of the most important issues for the country. In the poll taken this June, the following issues were listed as most important:

Calm in the country	41.0 percent
Better market supply	18.4 percent
Economic stability	16.1 percent
Better living conditions	14.4 percent
Work discipline	13.5 percent
Proper system of wages	13.5 percent
Change in the system of running the economy	12.1 percent
Improvement in housing construction	11.0 percent
Better relations between the authorities and society	10.6 percent
Improvement in the international situation	10.4 percent

Hence, once again a desire for calm was in first place. It appeared in various contexts, in conjunction with economic issues (for example, "systematic, good work, less discussion, more work"), in economic and social issues ("the need for economic and social stability and calm," "Poland needs peace and order, improved labor productivity," "peace in the country, increased production, cheaper goods, a good steward," "calm, work, money,

goods in the stores," "Poland needs calm, order, increased labor productivity"). This does not mean, however, that calm did not appear in responses with a political coloration ("we need calm and national understanding," "peace and calm"). Nonetheless, we cannot fail to notice that out of the ten subjects mentioned most often in the responses, only three fall outside the area of economic problems. One out of every nine people surveyed, mentioned political problems (the international situation, relations between the government and society).

Economic issues also predominate among those evoking the greatest dissatisfaction among those surveyed. In order they are as follows: poor market supply, price increases, demoralization of society, the bureaucracy and heartlessness of officials, and improper mechanisms for running the economy.

Nonetheless, it is worth noticing that while with regard to what disturbs, hurts, and offends us we mention issues concerning the whole society, it is in the circle of the family and close friends that we find the greatest cause for joy and satisfaction. A whole 51.7 percent mentioned their satisfaction with family and personal life, 23.7 percent were satisfied with work and earnings, 16.4 percent expressed satisfaction with recreation and social life, and 11 percent were even satisfied with their material situation.

Does this mean that we are directing more and more of our own commitment and energy to general social issues, which we have long considered the most important, determining how each person feels?

If this is so, then however much respect we have for the fact that we presently consider calm to be the most valuable social good, we cannot fail to notice that what we need today above all is social concern for the issues of the country, an uneasiness which could be transformed into personal action on the part of each of us. The conviction is that it is essential. It is to be found underneath the answer to all the questions in the surveys. The question remains as to when it will become a fact on as great a scale as that on which it is currently considered to be socially essential.

10790
CSO: 2600/371

WESTERN JOURNALIST NOTES OBSTACLES TO CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 26 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by Viktor Meier, datelined Zagreb 25 February: "Dogmatic Underpinning an Obstacle to the Necessary Renewal"]

[Text] With the watchword of necessary "changes" in the system and the Constitution, two important Yugoslav politicians--the party chiefs of Slovenia and the Vojvodina, Kuncan and Krunic--appeared on a televised call-in show. The transmission evidently interested mainly party members. It was striking to see how often the two politicians were compelled to defend themselves against open or hidden reproaches to the effect that the party was no longer able to keep its own house in order, permitted "deviations" and failed to act with sufficient firmness against its "enemies."

An army officer asked whether Yugoslavia was still governed by the principles of its 1943 communist act of foundation. It was amazing to note that the brief Christmas address by the Archbishop of Ljubljana on Slovenian radio and the equally brief Christmas greetings by the Slovenian Popular Front chairman seem still to represent a greater trauma for Yugoslav Communists than the disastrous economic crisis that has overcome the country--for which the party must bear some responsibility. All in all, the transmission led to the conclusion that the dogmatic component in Yugoslav Communism remains strong, and that it will therefore not be easy to carry out the needed reforms in that country.

This impression is confirmed by the direction taken by the attempted change in the Constitution, prepared by the federal party. Led by Bosnia's representative Pozderac, the Yugoslav State Presidium has now submitted its proposals as a kind of document for discussion. From the first moment on and also in full public view (on television), it was subjected to the reproach that the proposals did not go far enough and did not adequately deal with the economic crisis, the main current problem of the country. Pozderac defended himself by saying that the "foundations" of the Yugoslav system were untouchable. All attempts in the course of the discussion to promote "changes in the system" were being rejected. The new proposals, for example, retain the fragmentation of the Yugoslav economy in small and independent "basic organizations" though, in the opinion of most Yugoslav economists, this rule represents one of the prime causes for the failure of the system:

It is officially claimed that the constitutional reforms envisaged are designed primarily to correct "extreme" situations. The establishment of larger and more efficient enterprises is to be somewhat facilitated though not enforced. The federal organs are given more powers, mainly with regard to tax legislation. Moreover, the importance of private farming and private trade is to be more firmly rooted in the Constitution. This is generally considered a positive feature. However, experts note that virtually nothing is said about the internal structure of enterprises, though this is obviously inadequate and tends to block progress. Macedonian politician Gligorov who has been advocating major reforms for many years, also objected that the role of the communes is not dealt with in the new constitutional proposals. Gligorov suggested that this would have been particularly important, because (a well known fact) the communes tend to cling tightly to the enterprises located in their area and milk them to the best of their ability. Many other Yugoslavs are bitterly disappointed to note that not a single word is said about greater personal freedom, including the freedom of opinion and discussion.

A Sound Economy or Socialism

It is therefore hardly surprising that many Yugoslavs consider the planned constitutional reforms more an abandonment of genuine reforms than the "pseudo action" of a power apparatus that is geared to inertia and, moreover, has centralist-administrativetendencies. The fact that the Bosnian Pozderac has assumed the leadership of the review procedure, gives rise to the comment that the Bosnia-Herzegovina Republic with its known doctrinaire and centralist tendencies is now unduly influential in the Federal Yugoslav Government. Federal Executive Council President Mikulic is a Bosnian. His Government is reproached with constantly talking about the market economy, while all its actions point in the opposite direction. The International Monetary Fund appears to share this opinion. Another Bosnian, Dizdarevic, is the first secretary for foreign affairs. The western republics, in particular, accuse him of neglecting relations with Europe in favor of relations with the "Third World."

Even advocates of the market economy in Yugoslavia allow that Mikulic is confronted with an economic crisis and a collapsed economic system that has by now arrived at a state allowing for no more than an ad hoc approach. The country has hardly benefited at all from the advantages lately offered by the lower dollar exchange rate and lower oil prices. Mikulic made himself available to Yugoslav private entrepreneurs abroad for a discussion that was also televised. This talk dealt with the conditions that might encourage these people to invest in Yugoslavia. The replies offered little encouragement to the current system. Still, this single step occasioned many protests to Mikulic as well as questions from the labor unions on the one hand and doctrinaire officials on the other. Both asked whether the premier had consulted with the party before proceeding. Even in Croat Sabor someone raised that question.

The procedure for changing the 1974 Constitution is complicated and likely to last at least 18 months, because at various stages in the course of proceedings the consent of the republics and autonomous regions is needed.

That State Presidium was careful to simply submit several issues to discussion without offering its opinion. Examples are the issue of maximum land ownership for farmers or Serbia's request for guarantees securing the "uniform operation" of that republic. Decoded the latter may always be taken to mean restrictions on the autonomous powers of the two regions Kosovo and Voivodina--both of them parts of Serbia. However, at least according to the echo in the Yugoslav press, the main point at discussion appears to be the question whether the party power will succeed in confining the "changes" to the planned small framework. More and more voices are raised to the effect that it will ultimately be less a matter of the phraseology of the Constitution than of the actual policy carried out on the basis of the Constitution. In this regard Stipe Suvar who moved from Zagreb to the federal party leadership organization and there handles ideological issues, expressed particularly doctrinaire views. His constantly reiterated theses more or less imply that a Yugoslav economics minister should not be unduly preoccupied with the operation of the economy but rather see to it that socialism is implemented and the "working class" led to victory. His views are vehemently opposed in Yugoslavia, but Suvar's party demagogy finds a limited but still very influential public among frustrated cadres in the less developed parts of the country. These consider the "achievements of the revolution" nibbled at by "enemies" and assign the responsibility to the "reformers."

11698
CSO: 2300/188

BACKGROUND OF CRITICISM OF ACADEMY'S MEMORANDUM TRACED

Belgrade KNJIZEVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 15 Dec 86 p 3

[Article by Milo Gligorijevic: "Personal Opinion--How Much Are Two and Two?"; passages within slantlines are published in boldface]

[Text] In EKSPRES POLITIKA on 2 November of this year Jovan Djordjevic, member of the academy, declared:

"...I feel that as a legal and factual matter the text of the Memorandum does not exist."

So the member of the academy, who happens to be a legal specialist, has taken upon himself to render judgment in public as to what does not legally exist. In the "drafting phase," he said, he made more than 40 criticisms of the text. He told his colleagues that all that they had written about Serbia and the Serbs was no good, that it was "pathetic and irresponsible." They did not listen to him. They continued on in their own way, and then their work was interrupted. The document remained in the "drafting phase."

The talk about what does not legally and factually exist, about the Memorandum, has been in elevated tones. The commentators have been shouting: No pasaran! As though the authors of the text which does not legally and factually exist are the fascists. The politicians have said that a flagrant deception of the Serbian people was cooked up in the building of the academy. But let us leave the politicians at peace, let us concern ourselves with the role of newspaper people in what has been the largest political scandal in recent years.

I

How did the public become aware that there was any sort of Memorandum of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts? Aleksandar Djukanovic, member of the editorial staff of VECERNJE NOVOSTI, somehow obtained a version of the text in a manner best known to himself. I know Djukanovic to be a stern journalist. I remember the time when he scolded the "new philosophers," and Ionesco when he was the BORBA correspondent in Paris. He wrote that the new philosophers had been thundering in chorus and that Eugene Ionesco had screeched a solo. I mention this datum so that the reader can see that Aleksandar Djukanovic was not mild and charitable toward the French "sinners" either.

I have nothing against Djukanovic's severity. In a democratic society which occasionally swears its allegiance to the pluralism of opinions there must presumably be someone who feels that philosophers are something harmful and that one of the greatest playwrights of the present time does not speak, but screeches. There must also exist a newspaperman ready to publish a text which "legally and factually does not exist." This is his conception of a newspaperman's exploit. But the fact that there are many newspapermen ready to make so much ado about a nonexistent creation is, as I see it, really disturbing.

I do not know what some of those journalists would do if an unfriendly hand were to break into some journalist's workshop, take the first version of a column, a "semifinished product" even he himself was dissatisfied with, and rush it off to the printer's.

Now I recall Ivo Andric, with good reason. He was regularly asked what his workroom looked like. This was literally his answer:

"You have surely visited a cabinetmaker's workshop. There is a great deal of scrap, shavings, glue, everything under the sun. Don't look at the shavings and the glue. Just look at what comes out of the workshop."

It obviously suited someone to show that shavings, not sound products, were coming out of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts.

The Memorandum never did come out of the academy's "workshop" officially. There is no address on it, it was not sent to anyone, but nevertheless, thanks to the newsmen, the people received it as a bone of contention and as a stumbling block. The newspapermen have maintained the high temperature of the discussion, that of a sick man, and with honorable exceptions they have not shown either wisdom or moderation. They have shown a willingness to participate in the production of enemies, in branding people. They have run into enterprises to hear and describe the anger of the working class served up to order against the harmful piece of writing. They did not ask a single worker if he had read the Memorandum and, if he had not, why he consented to think with someone else's head? Their formula was clear: the "honest" worker should condemn the "dishonest" intellectual. They were not interested in the result, but this is how the result looks: The people are beginning to wonder what is in a text when the political public is booming at full force. Individuals are begging people who are in the vicinity of editorial offices or forums to let them have the Memorandum for just a day or just an hour. And when they get it, they rush off to have it photocopied, not even asking how much it will cost. Thus the Memorandum is coming out in a samizdat version and circulating at a dizzying pace, the largest printing a debated book has ever had.

When we move back from the "case" and render accounts, then we will see the final sum: the general nausea, the increased collective depression, a very great scientific institution that has been soiled, and witch hunters who have been promoted.

II

I have nothing against telling the members of the academy that they have done something bad if they really have done something bad. But, I repeat, their job with the Memorandum was not finished! How would the chairman of some committee of the League of Communists behave if a working paper, the sketch of a document, something that "factually and legally did not exist," should get out of the party house and be published? Would he then be attacking his collaborators who wrote badly and thought badly or the one who took the working version without authorization and published it? And how would the journalists behave in such a case? I am convinced that they would condemn the publishers of anything that did not legally and factually exist as a crime of the highest kind. A journalist would go before the court of honor and before the court of the editor-in-chief. He would be suspended. He would have to spend years going to seed in some corner of the editorial office and slowly earn new confidence.

Of course, there is no way that any unauthorized person could take and publish the working version of a party document. And why not? Why is it possible to take a document which legally and factually does not exist from the academy with impunity, but it is not possible to take from a committee a document which again does not legally and factually exist?

In answering those questions we must go back in our memory to the years after the war and the period in which proclamations began with the words: /Workers, peasants, and the honest intelligentsia!/

The writers of proclamations, segments of a powerful propaganda machine, assumed in advance that all the workers and all the peasants were honest, but only the intelligentsia existed in both honest and dishonest forms. It is said that if a lie is repeated 100 times, it becomes the truth, and that shout--/Workers, peasants, and the honest intelligentsia!/--was repeated countless times. From the beginning of our life in freedom, then, the intelligentsia has been divided into that which is honest and that which is dishonest. Among the peasants the propagandists have found many "kulaks" and "class enemies," but still there never existed a single ideological phrase that questioned their honesty in proclamations and speeches. They were never cast so drastically under suspicion as the intellectuals.

Why did the party propagandists act in this way?

Because they were convinced that their principal danger in some kind of ideological warfare came from educated people. That is how they came to make known their complex and their fear of the mind. They showed their own insecurity in so doing. It was clear that the only honest intellectual was a devoted and loyal intellectual.

I think that even today's newsman, who sees himself as a propagator of the official opinion, holds the entire intelligentsia under suspicion and classifies it into honest and dishonest. The party leaders, of course, until they leave the political scene, are all honest to a man, and what they do is not questioned. That is how it could happen that something that "does not legally and

factually exist" could be taken with impunity from the academy and attacked. But something which "did not legally and factually exist" could not be taken from a party committee.

That is a fact of the times.

It is also a fact that newsmen ready to attack a Vojislav Seselj have an incomparably easier time finding space in the newspapers than those who are ready to defend him. And you recall that Vojislav Seselj himself is condemned for something which does not legally and factually exist.

When the opposite opinion, opposite from what comes bearing the imprint of officialdom, has trouble breaking through, when the voice of a forum is taken as inviolable, then we must ask ourselves about the fate of dialogue. If there is no true dialogue, how will we learn why they have divided us so tragically in Yugoslavia, why a trifle has been made of statehood and the nationality elevated, why we have fallen into a moral crisis, why we do not have a modern state and an able economy, why we have been running so long in a circle of powerlessness which will again be justified by the existence of the "enemy," why we are among the most backward in Europe, whether destiny has assigned us to bring up the rear or it is the result of a number of improvisational moves which were made arrogantly and self-confidently, flying in the face of reason? Instead of consenting to a dialogue in which the force of reason would win out, rather than reasons of force, a majority of responsible people, upset by a different opinion, reiterate one commonplace after another about the threat to the revolution and the tie-up between domestic and foreign enemies. One might well say: the village is burning, but the old woman is carding wool! I do not want my country to have a single enemy and I do not like officials who do not look for friends, but those who are obedient and who maintain their power by the mass production of enemies. To me they resemble teachers who have given their students F's, enjoying their severity, and it never occurs to them that the failure of the student is at the same time an utter fiasco on their part.

III

I think that we need to show the kind of intellectual climate in which the "case" referred to as the Memorandum took place.

It happened at a time which I would gladly refer to as the "childhood of democracy," borrowing the assertion.

And this is evidence that we are in the childhood of democracy: You can write in the newspapers, you can write about topics that once were untouchable, but you have to do so cautiously and in such a way as not to offend anyone. I have 20 years of professional experience and a good memory, and I know that some 10 years ago a public conversation about journalistic courage, for example, was prohibited in advance as being pointless.

In 1980 we were already able to go on at length about the journalist's courage as long as we omitted the fiercest testimony from that "bravery." Here is one such testimony which had to be omitted:

/This is how I understood the question which you put to me over the telephone: Are our newspapermen bigger cowards than they ought to be and have to be? I do not know what to tell you.... It is as though there does not exist that highest known level of bravery, nor, at least for the present, has the lower limit of cowardice been clearly defined. I am not so lucid, and perhaps not so brave either, to be able to say where you are on the ladder.

/If anywhere, bravery in your work is subject to the general conditions and social situation in which you operate. I know several honest, conscientious, and indeed also bold people who work on newspapers. I confess that I would not like to be in their skin./

Signature: /Milovan Danojlic./

In May 1980 the philosopher Ljuba Tadic had this to say for WIENER TAGBUCH:

"It is not just the economic situation that is bad at this moment in Yugoslavia, but also the intellectual situation. Our intellectual situation is characterized by the monologue structure of society."

There was not a paper in Yugoslavia that would publish that accurate "heretical" assertion over the signature of Ljuba Tadic. It was published wholesale over the signature of other intellectuals, those who are not controversial and who are "honest"--as our propagandists at one time would have said. But even their "honesty" and frankness have not essentially improved the dialogue. It has remained a dialogue hampered by the old rules, and it has been true to that rather humorous witticism: We agree, so we can talk it over.

In 1981 it was possible to talk in public about the destiny of dialogue in Yugoslavia, again provided that the most open and unpleasant opinions ended up in the wastebasket.

For example, I was unable to publish the opinion of Djuro Susnjic:

"In a society in which an idea degenerates into an ideology, a movement into an organization, and a leader into a lord and master--and these are truly essential changes in the intellectual, social, and personal plane--most people either no longer have the courage to think on their own or they have no need to listen to the voice of their conscience or consciousness, since their will and conscience or consciousness have been imposed from outside as a power stronger than their neglected and abandoned I. The basic prerequisite for an authentic meeting has not been brought about in our country: so long as we talk with one another from a position of /power/--there can be no question of conversation!"

Having described the circumstances in which a true conversation is impossible by definition, Susnjic continued:

"So it is no wonder that practically everyone knows how to talk, but it is rare that anyone knows how to carry on a conversation, however learned he might be. When interests are shouting--the truth cannot be heard! You can

count on your fingers those pure and warm voices in the social sciences and humanities which by virtue of their truth and goodness have been glorifying life and driving away error and evil. Can't you see that we have many sociologists, but little community, too much laws and too little justice, too many politicians and too few wise decisions...."

I also asked the late Dusan Radovic about dialogue. He answered:

"We have to assume that self-management is dialogue and that dialogue is a condition of any progress. Yet there is a warranted suspicion that many people in the public arena are more concerned with themselves and their destiny than with anything else. Something which is so natural and so necessary as dialogue must be defended against those who realize that if there is dialogue, there is no chance for them. There are many people who operate that way and say that we must all think the same thing."

Radovic then went on to say that there are also quite a few people who are indifferent, and they got that way because they know that if they make any frank statements they will be a topic for political analysis. He added quite caustically: It is sad how convincingly the old saying that silence is golden has been confirmed.

"When you look at the careers of certain figures in the field of culture," Radovic went on, "you cannot spot even a trace of true social commitment or any sort of results. All they have done is to keep quiet. Then there are many of those who prove their allegiance through someone else's guilt. When someone has nothing to say about himself, he will accuse someone else and thereby prove that he loves his country more than the one who does not do this. He will, of course, ask this to be taken into account when the next promotion is handed out. The files on certain successful people are full of negative opinions about others. Today you cannot write anything that is committed without warranted suspicion that you have started out in another direction. I say 'warranted' since this has been confirmed many times."

Radovic the poet, who spoke out of an experience of a long time spent in the editorial offices of newspapers and magazines and radio studios also said that under the constitution work ought to determine everything. Unfortunately, he added, more is determined by speech. Those who talk, he thought, had the advantage over those who work.

"Many people undertake to remedy a creative failure with the results of a false political devotion. The result is this: the less success you have in the job which you do, the more you love your country."

Nor were these sentences of Radovic's published in their entirety. Certain others, less "poisonous," were published, as it was said and as it was stated in the verdict.

It is true that even today, following Radovic's death, we can take a few steps if we speak in parables, if we are accustomed to speaking and not speaking, if we arm ourselves with all kinds of cautious reservations, if we know how to

water down our own sentiments. And finally, we will come closer to the truth if we say what we have to say in newspapers that have a small circulation. Their freedom is greater because their influence is smaller!

It is possible to write more calmly about the Memorandum in newspapers which do not sell more than 10,000 copies. It is possible to write calmly about the Memorandum even in KNJIZEVNE NOVINE. On this occasion I intentionally let the chance slip by: I will not make an assessment of what "does not legally and factually exist." I am writing about other things in connection with the attack on the Memorandum: about the fate of dialogue and about the behavior of journalists on the public scene.

I am convinced that the journalists who have been shouting about the Memorandum, probably not meaning to, have faked out the politicians.

They did their shouting at their own discretion and according to their own conception of dialogue, and the politicians had to take up a tone of condemnation. And they had to talk about the Memorandum although they had more pressing matters, although the driving of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is not ceasing, although the standard of living is falling precipitously, although public transportation is experiencing a collapse, although they are drinking polluted water in Kraljevo.... They know that they are in the country of Yugoslavia crisscrossed by boundaries, that they are always followed by the alert eye of other officials on the other side of the border of the republic and province. If they do not take up the challenge of the newspapermen for "ideological struggle," if they pass over in silence an "offense" like the Memorandum--those others will accuse them of being lukewarm toward the enemy, of encouraging him, and of secretly being in collusion with him. They will be told: we have suppressed ours, but you encourage yours. And so on. A stupid situation in which even those who are intelligent are not allowed to be intelligent. That is why the saying goes in this situation: No pasaran! And the reference is to the members of the academy.

IV

In a newspaper which tries to be moderate and not to allow its criticism of sinners to turn into an ideological lynching party, they write:

If this is essential to the academy, if the form is more important than the content, it is not impossible to accept the objection that the Memorandum reached the public by means of a newspaperman, with /a bit of piracy/. But in that newspaper the academy is criticized for having been secret about the work on the Memorandum. The academy is accused of not having involved all the scientific thought of the people in writing the Memorandum.

The commentator who takes great pains in deciding not to be out in front, but still to be unambiguously on the side of the current policy, found that the group of participants in important academy projects is narrowing dangerously and that in writing the Memorandum the academy should have recruited all available scientists. I think that the only scientist who will agree with them is someone who is sitting at the end of the world and squaring the circle.

The commentator is no doubt aware that as the writing of a document comes closer to the end, the number of participants always increases. It would not have to be necessary to make the entire people members of the Academy of Sciences, but rather when the academy puts up the Memorandum for public discussion, everyone would be able to participate in that discussion in some way.

The commentator intentionally overlooks the fact that the Academy of Sciences never did put the Memorandum up for public discussion, but rather this was done by an editor at VECERNJE NOVOSTI. He also overlooks that the authors of the Memorandum were probably closer to the beginning than the end of the job. They would have heard many criticisms within their own institution and would have corrected the text, then they would have proclaimed the new version the draft, they would have made it public, and they would have listened to the criticism, and then again they would have written a new 12th or 27th version. But they were not given the chance, and the commentator both wants to and doesn't want to say that they did not have the chance.

So, even when we try to be well-intentioned and moderate, somehow with us two and two can never be four.

If someone wants to know how much two and two is now in Yugoslavia, my answer is that I am not really sure. And I like to tell the joke that goes like this:

The government of a country issued an order that two and two would be six, and the entire people began to do their arithmetic that way: two and two are six. Some heretic came along who said: "That is wrong, two and two are four." The government quickly sent out policemen to nab and apprehend him. He found people to harbor him, he hid, but there were also informers, they gave him away, and he was arrested, brought before the court and condemned to death before the firing squad. Before the firing squad, like a true rebel, he shouted: "Two and two are four!" Then the times changed, there was a certain democratization, and two and two were no longer six, but five. So again some heretic came along and said: "Two and two are four." This time there was no arrest, it was not a time of firing squads, it was a time of persuasion. So they called him in and said: "Fine, comrade, surely you don't want to bring back those terrible times when two and two were six!"

I think, just as many people think, that right now in Yugoslavia two and two are five. And I hope that one day they will be four. I think that in Slovenia they are already doing their arithmetic differently. Decisions are not far away that will say: two and two are four. Josip Vidmar has made announcements which certainly in other places would have caused an intolerable uproar. In Slovenia they said: so what, the man has a right to think what he wants. And I believe that the man who is not attacked has fewer followers than the one who comes under attack from political criticism. It is said that he was not attacked because he had been Tito's friend, but I do not believe that. I want to believe that in one republic they really have begun to do their arithmetic more accurately. And more up-to-date. Arithmetic in which two and two can never be four is really horribly out-of-date. Just keep repeating over and over that two and two are four. And keep asking questions about it, yourself and others, every day.

7045
CSO: 2800/134

ABSENTEEISM DUE TO ILLNESS ANALYZED

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Dec 86 p 5

[Article by Alena Ruzkova: "Without Health, One Misses a Lot"]

[Excerpt] Every work day last year almost 312,000 able-bodied people called in sick. This amounts to more than four percent of the work force. Moreover, the average treatment time for injuries and illnesses was 17 days.

Last year in Slovakia we recorded the largest amount of absenteeism in history. When compared with nationwide figures, however, all the Slovak krajs show lower absenteeism figures than the national average. The best performance, less than four percent absenteeism, was recorded by Bratislava and the East Slovak kraj.

The environment has a large impact on increases in absenteeism. During recent years the incidence of sickness has increased, with the worst situations existing in areas where heavy industry or mines are located.

Of the 16 unions that actually represent individual sectors of our economy, ten have for some time now had absenteeism figures higher than the national average. Their ranking remained basically unchanged during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Mining work has had the highest incidence of risk for many years now. High levels of dust and a lot of overtime work combine with other factors to produce frequent illness. The other factors include noise, vibration and long term heavy physical labor. High levels of injury and sickness in the food industry are due largely to unfavorable climatic conditions, including frequent changes from high temperatures to low temperatures. Food industry work is also exhausting and insufficient materials handling equipment is utilized. Factors that have a negative impact on workers in the textile, clothing, and leatherworking industries include highly stressful shift work, and the monotony of conveyor belt and continuous manufacturing. The noise level is also very high in the textile industry and we have not dealt successfully with this problem.

The food, textile, clothing and leatherworking industries, as well as others, are also characterized by large numbers of women in their work force. This has had an impact on the incidence of illness. Over the past 5 years women have been hit especially hard. It is also clear that this is not due to a temporary set of factors acting together, but the

result of ever increasing demands placed on female workers to fulfill their work, civic maternal and family obligations. High levels of overtime work in many sectors, along with awkward work schedules for women, often end up exhausting them. Constant physical and psychic fatigue then gradually undermine the resistance of the organism even against very common illnesses, thus leading to absenteeism. The high incidence of exhaustion in women is also due to a general lack of free time. Women are known to have less free time than men.

For several years now the most frequent reason for absenteeism has been illnesses of the upper respiratory passages, and flu . These account for some 25 percent of lost work days. Taking into acccunt annual fluctuations that depend on the incidence of flu and the seriousness of the epidemic (there was a serious outbreak that had a large impact on absenteeism early in 1986, increasing the above figure by about five percent) this type of illness is becoming more and more prevalent each year. This indicates that the general physical fitness of the population is declining. This is especially disturbing because it seems to be affecting children and young people as well.

Another reason for increased absenteeism are injuries, both work related and non work related. While safety programs at most enterprises are beginning to bear fruit, the number of injuries off the job is increasing. These injuries are happening four times as frequently as on the job injuries, and their severity is also increasing.

Illness of the extremities and the digestive system are also on the rise. Diseases of the circulatory system are of less significance in numbers, but their public health significance is, of course, high. Last year such illnesses accounted for 27 percent of cases of partial invalidism and almost 40 percent of the cases of full invalidism.

9276/9190
CSO: 2400/98

TOP AUTHORITY INTERVIEWED ON AIDS SITUATION, MEASURES

Soennichsen Interview Text

East Berlin WOCHENPOST in German Vol 34 No 6, 13 Feb 87 pp 12-13

[Interview with Prof Dr Niels Soennichsen, director of the dermatology clinic and polyclinic at the Charite Hospital in East Berlin, by Sieglinde Wolff, date and place noty specified: "AIDS--New Data and Knowledge"]

[Text] [Question] AIDS is often described as the most threatening epidemic of our century. How did this disease spread in the past few years?

[Answer] The World Health Organization has indeed proclaimed AIDS the No 1 health problem. The incidence of the disease has substantially risen in the past few years. According to a WHO report (the data go back to 16 January), 38,401 AIDS sufferers were counted in 85 countries worldwide. Unfortunately we must reckon with many unknown cases. Conservative WHO estimates indicate more than 100,000. At the same time we need to take into account that for each AIDS patient 50-100 persons are carriers of the virus, in other words infected individuals who do not show any clinical symptoms and are not yet sick but are likely to develop the disease. The WHO assesses their numbers at up to 10 million. Furthermore, AIDS cases are diagnosed in more and more countries. To some extent the increase in cases registered may also be due to the fact that examinations are now much more thorough. Still, the infection certainly continues to spread.

When we consider the worldwide distribution of the disease at the beginning of 1987, the most important key areas are the same as before. The U.S.A. accounts for 75 percent of the total--approximately 29,003 AIDS patients---, Canada has 786. Other concentrations are found in Western Europe, though the incidence differs in the various countries. France, for example, has given notice of 997 cases, England of 610, Italy of 367 and Spain of 201. The FRG reported 771. WHO statistics also show 5 cases for the CSSR, 1 for the People's Republic of Poland and none for the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The WHO considers the central African countries to be theworst threatened. Wherever investigations were conducted in this belt, high rates of infection were noted. On the other hand, infinitesimal numbers have been reported so

far in Asia. India may serve as an example: Only two cases have occurred among its enormous population.

[Question] What future developments does the WHO expect, and is there any reliable way of calculating them beforehand?

[Answer] Roughly 3 million AIDS cases are expected by 1990. In 1984 and 1985, the incidence of AIDS doubled virtually every 6 months; now it takes about 8 months in the West European countries. In the United States it seems to take even longer. As you will appreciate, such prior calculations are of the utmost importance for medical strategy. They are derived from the topical epidemological situation and also from mathematical models based on existing rates. The ascertainment of the so-called AIDS positives is specially important. The test is designed to find AIDS antibodies in the blood. Wherever they are found, viruses are necessarily present because, logically, the antibodies are specialized to combat them. Extensive studies dealing with high-risk groups are available. We do know that not everybody infected with HIV develops the clinical disease AIDS. After a lapse of 5 years, it is found in a third of infected individuals. However, the percentage tends to rise after a longer period of observation. Usually many years pass between infection and the actual onset of the disease.

As I mentioned earlier, estimates assume a lot of unknown cases, and this adds to the uncertainty. After all, no country has tested its entire population. Two factors may well significantly affect expected developments: Firstly if we were to succeed in largely changing the behavior of those individuals who are in the principal groups at risk. Secondly, of course, if we were to find a vaccine or medication that protects or helps against AIDS.

[Question] The watchword "high-risk groups" has been uttered. Earlier, AIDS seemed to be a problem confined to these groups. Is that actually the case?

[Answer] Yes and no. Even in the United States, where the epidemic has progressed farthest, known cases tend to be concentrated largely in the high-risk groups already noted. The disease has not spread so unchecked as once feared. We are all aware that homosexuals with multiple partners are at great risk. They may also infect bisexuals who are in contact with men and women. The virus may then spread from the affected women and via their partners to the public at large. That was the main worry, but actual events did not quite follow this scenario. So far there has not been a significant breakout from the high-risk groups. Nevertheless, the problem does affect the population as a whole.

After all, there are relatively few bisexuals. Infected men may transfer the virus to women in the course of sexual relations by their sperm, provided the wolman has minor injuries in the vaginal area. The danger is particularly great during menstruation. The virus then encounters an open wound. That has all been confirmed, but at the same time it became obvious that an infected women rarely infects her male partner. All this is reflected in the fact that the current ratio of male to female AIDS patients in the U.S.A. and Europe is about 9 : 1. If the virus were to widely cross the confines of the high-risk

groups, this ratio would gradually shrink. Conditions in Central Africa differ in this respect also. AIDS is rampant in the total population, and men and women are equally affected. Most likely preexisting damage to the immune system is involved, such as malnutrition and multiple infections as well as some traditional differences in sexual behavior.

In some countries shifts have been noted within the high-risk groups. Homosexuals with multiple partners continue to represent the largest group affected in the U.S.A. and Western Europe--approximately 80 percent. However, many homosexuals have become more careful with regard to their sexual practices, and this has brought some changes. The percentage of addicts who inject themselves has risen in several countries and, therefore, the danger of AIDS infection within this group. They are least prepared to change their lifestyle. Drug addicts now hold first place among AIDS patients in Italy and Spain. No new patients have been recorded among hemophiliacs, at least not in America and Europe, where blood preparations are subject to checks. The checks have proved effective.

I see the greatest tragedy in the fact that there are now almost 400 children worldwide who were born with AIDS. Their mothers were infected before or during pregnancy. We still do not know all the details of the mechanism of this infection. Four-fifths of the children affected are in the U.S.A., roughly the same percentage as for AIDS patients generally.

[Question] What is the epidemological situation in the GDR?

[Answer] So far we have had one case, a middle-aged man who was most likely infected several years ago. Unfortunately he died at the end of 1986. We reported him to the WHO collaboration center in Paris, where European data are collected. We obtain all our information from there and forward ours to the center. Only 14 GDR citizens have been found to be infected with the HI virus and carry the antibodies--a very small number still. They are among the groups at risk relevant for us, and the path of the infection could be fully traced. Though the base of our investigations has broadened considerably, we also must reckon with an unknown figure. We were particularly pleased to find no more than a minimal percentage of positive results in the course of our systematic investigation of all blood donations. Moreover, the painstaking examinations of hemophiliacs here have yielded almost no AIDS positive cases.

What is the explanation? To begin with, the GDR has a preventive system in place, primarily exhaustive checks on all blood donations and stored blood, built up at a time when there was virtually no incidence of AIDS here at all. Actually we did at a point of time later than some badly affected countries but in terms of the epidomological situation we acted considerably earlier and thereby gained an advance. In the FRG, for example, many AIDS sufferers had been diagnosed before checks on stored blood were introduced.

Moreover, the situation in the GDR is more favorable by virtue of the fact that we have no drug addicts dependent on the needle. This high-risk group is therefore completely absent. Of course we have homosexuals, but no so-called "scene" and its consequent adverse effects such as a frequent change of partners. We are prepared for an increase in the small number of HIV

infections and must also expect more patients. After all, we are not dealing with a simple infectious disease but with the fact that it is almost impossible to exert any influence with regard to the special types of sexual contacts--the chief means of propagation. Significantly, virus carriers who do not show any symptoms may spread the disease for years, without even knowing it. This complicates the situation. We have used the time gained to learn from the experiences of the others. Even if we were to find more AIDS cases in the GDR, we retain the advantages I mentioned earlier. In conjunction with the preventive measures we have adopted, they will delay the spread of the disease.

[Question] I have one more question in connection with the high-risk groups: If, in fact, these groups maintain their overwhelming significance, will that not also confirm the knowledge of the method of the virus transmission?

[Answer] You are quite right. To say it even more bluntly: It confirms how the virus is transmitted, and how it is not transmitted. Infection proceeds exclusively via blood and sperm. As it is mandatory in the GDR to check stored blood and blood preparations as well as organs for transplants, the AIDS pathogen has been virtually excluded from this method of entry. Infection proceeds mainly by way of sexual intercourse, obviously with the proviso that one partner is already infected and techniques used that lead to injuries and allow blood to seep out.

[Question] How may we protect ourselves?

[Answer] Assuming that infection by blood transfusion, blood products or organ transplants is impossible here, some types of sexual contact remain the sole source of danger. Evidently, monogamous partnerships are the best defense. On the other hand, it will not do to give unrealistic advice to young people, especially homosexuals who are the real high-risk group here. Let me therefore stress once again that homosexuals in particular should avoid all sexual techniques that may result in injuries. That and nothing else is meant by the "safe sex" promoted in some Western countries. Above all we must recommend to our young people not to indulge in casual sex with people unknown to them.

In this context I would also remind everybody of the usefulness of condoms. When they were routinely used, they served a dual purpose: Condoms were to prevent undesirable pregnancies and also infection. Birth control is now ensured by other means, but the second purpose should not be forgotten. Condoms offer quite a reliable protection against AIDS infection as well as older venereal diseases.

[Question] It appears that many people are apprehensive of other possibilities of infection. Are such fears unjustified?

[Answer] To be sure they are, and we need to make that perfectly clear. The AIDS virus perishes very quickly outside the body. It cannot, therefore, be transmitted by way of the respiratory passages nor by skin contact. Social encounters with AIDS patients, normal family life, contacts on the job or in the school are harmless. Nor is there any risk in using the same toilet.

Transmission requires direct blood-to-blood or sperm-to-blood contact. If that is not present, infection is impossible. Consequently there is no reason to isolate patients, shun and therefore discriminate against them. As regards medical and nursing care, let me point out that AIDS viruses incident in residual blood, for example, can be easily killed by simple disinfectants.

[Question] How well has the GDR's health strategy done against AIDS?

[Answer] No vaccine has yet been found, nor a drug that really cures the disease. In this situation no strategy may be called fully satisfactory. The small number of AIDS patients and AIDS positives shows that our concept is correct. An advisory group has been operating at the Ministry for Health since 1983. This arrives at recommendations regarding prevention and treatment on the basis of known cases and international developments. Of vital importance has been the early mandatory test of all blood preparations used in the GDR. This has virtually stopped up one source of infection.

We have built up a network of anti-AIDS efforts that involves specialized clinical facilities in Berlin just as much as advisory centers in all districts. Any member of the public may obtain information about these centers from the kreis hygiene inspectorate, the kreis physician and other medical facilities. They in turn are in touch with the appropriate laboratories. Anyone may request to be tested free of charge. If so required, anonymity may be preserved. We are using the so-called Elisa test that notes antibodies. It is so sensitive that it is more likely to come out positive than negative. If the result is positive, a central laboratory conducts another test to confirm the finding. This latter then creates certainty and dismisses only apparently positive results.

AIDS cases are immediately notifiable in the GDR, the same as any other dangerous infectious disease, such as tuberculosis, diphtheria or syphilis, for example. I myself find it very hard to understand that some countries are hesitating to introduce mandatory reporting of such a dangerous and mortal infection. When confronted in 1986 with rapidly rising AIDS cases as the result of the increase in drug addiction, Italy finally imposed mandatory reporting--but had lost a lot of time. Finland also has now introduced that obligation. On the other hand, we must not forget the social consequences of such measures in capitalist countries. Here, nobody needs fear after a positive diagnosis to forfeit schooling or a job, to have higher insurance premiums imposed, and so on.

In our interpretation the duty to notify means that, following definite diagnosis in an advisory center, an individual infected with HIV or taken ill with AIDS is registered and also cared for at once. That is necessary not only in order to always have exact knowledge of the epidemological situation. It is even more important to help the infected individual by medical advice and care so to organize his lifestyle as to as far as possible prevent the outbreak of the disease or, if early clinical symptoms are found, give prompt medical aid. Finally the person affected should be properly informed so as not to accidentally infect others. Consequently the partner is included in the discussion. From personal experience I can assert that we have always met with understanding. This understanding also means protection for society as a

whole. The trusting patient-physician relationship is also due to the fact that discrimination against the patient is entirely excluded.

[Question] Is there really any effective help in present conditions?

[Answer] As you know, the AIDS virus attacks the immune system. It weakens the body's ability to fight disease and may ultimately lead to its collapse. As a consequence, the person affected is overwhelmed by infections that his organism would otherwise easily handle. Affected in the first instance are the lungs, the stomach-intestinal channel, the skin or the nervous system. So many different infections occur that ultimately almost all organs are involved. As regards the nervous system, it may be attacked by so-called opportunist infections--pathogens otherwise easily dealt with by a healthy organism. However, nerve cells may also be directly affected, resulting in the destruction of the mental capacities and personality of the patient. In addition to infections, we have also found tumors developing on the skin or in the nervous system consequent on AIDS.

The physician's first task is to early recognize the first signs of the disease's clinical manifestation and initiate the appropriate therapy. By now we can call on a great deal of experience with regard to the treatment of opportunist infections or the various tumors. We can already do a great deal. Still, it must be clearly understood that we do not yet have a real antidote to the original infection by the HI virus.

[Question] What has been the progress of AIDS research? May medical practice expect more help in the foreseeable future?

[Answer] As you know, the virus was very quickly isolated when AIDS first occurred. It is now described as HIV. Luc Montagnier of the Pasteur Institute in Paris is now generally credited with the discovery. The development of the antibody test was of considerable practical importance, because it enabled us to check blood preparations, for example. Much work is being done on improved test systems. In the meantime, science traced the molecular structure of the virus and collected a great deal of knowledge about its behavior. For quite some time past, the emphasis has been on trying to find a vaccine. Many countries all over the world are preoccupied with this type of research. We are expecting satisfactory results, but nobody can possibly say when they will be achieved. Our knowledge of the clinical progress of the disease and the relevant diagnostic and therapeutic problems also has grown enormously.

The Third International AIDS Conference will take place in Washington in June 1987, and we may expect a comprehensive analysis of the actual status of research. We will also learn more about the new AIDS associated retrovirus, isolated by Luc Montagnier in 1986. This differs from HIV mainly with regard to the coating proteins. Advances in the subsequent diseases of AIDS patients such as infections and tumors are also interesting for medical practice. The GDR also will contribute the results of its research in selected areas. We may well say that there is a lot of scientific effort, and that progress is being made. We are aware of the areas where a breakthrough is needed but have not yet succeeded in achieving it.

FRG Commentary Critiques Interview

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 17 Feb 87 p 7

[Article by Dr Peter Jochen Winters, chief of the Berlin editorial staff of the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, datelined Berlin 16 Feb 87: "How Compulsory AIDS Registration is Justified in East Berlin"]

[Text] As late as last year Professor Mecklinger, GDR minister for health, claimed that there were no clinically manifest AIDS cases in the GDR and gave to understand that the entire matter was of no concern to the GDR. Now the popular East Berlin magazine WOCHENPOST has devoted two full pages to an interview with Professor Soennichsen, director of the dermatology clinic and polyclinic at East Berlin's Charite Hospital. He sketches a very different picture and makes what amounts to "sensational disclosures" for GDR readers. The professor admits that not only has it long been obligatory in the GDR to report AIDS cases, but that one death from AIDS has already been recorded: "We had one case of the disease so far, a middle aged man who had probably been infected several years ago. Unfortunately he died at the end of 1986." Professor Soennichsen also said that that 14 people in the GDR had been infected with the AIDS pathogen--the HIV virus--and registered as antibody carriers, a still very small number. The people infected were part of "the high-risk groups relevant for us," and the avenue of infection had been impeccably traced. "Though the base of our investigations has considerably broadened, we also must reckon with unknown cases," Soennichsen added.

Professor Soennichsen stated in the interview that all blood donations in the GDRwere systematically checked for the AIDS virus. So far there had been a minimum of positive results. Examinations of hemophiliacs in the GDR also had yielded hardly any AIDS positive cases. This favorable situation was due to the fact that the GDR had, on the one hand, built up its preventive system, above all its checks of all blood donations and stored blood, at a time when there was hardly any incidence of AIDS in the country. In terms of years this had happened later than in some specially affected countries. However, by the standards of the epidemological situation, the GDR had acted much earlier and thus gained an advantage. A substantial incidence of AIDS patients and positives had been recorded in the FRG before checks on stored blood were introduced.

The more favorable situation in the GDR was also attributed to the fact that "we have no drug addicts dependent on the needle." This high-risk group was therefore entirely absent. While the GDR evidently had its homosexuals also, there was no so-called "scene" with its adverse effects such as frequent changes of partners. As the infection is transmitted exclusively by blood or sperm, and stored blood and blood preparations as well as organs for transplant are subject to mandatory checks in the GDR, this avenue is firmly closed to the AIDS virus in the GDR.

Soennichsen said that the GDR was geared to an increase in the still small number of people infected with AIDS. They certainly had to expect new cases of the disease. After all, this was not simply an infectious disease.

Rather it was a fact that special types of sexual contacts--the main source of the spread--were not easily amenable to influence. According to Soennichsen, it was important to realize that carriers of the virus, while not showing any symptoms, might spread the disease for years without being aware of it. This complicated the situation. The GDR had used the time gained to learn from the experiences of others. Even if more AIDS cases should arise in the GDR, the advantages mentioned would be maintained. They delayed the spread, in conjunction with the preventive measures adopted in the GDR.

Asked about the GDR's health strategy against AIDS, Professor Soennichsen said that an advisory group had been operating at the Ministry for Health since 1983. This arrived at recommendations on prevention and treatment, derived from the actual progress of the disease and international developments. The mandatory testing of all blood preparations used in the GDR had proved extremely important. The GDR had built up a network for the fight against AIDS, that included specialized clinical facilities in East Berlin as well as advisory centers in all districts. Anyone could be tested there on request and free of charge. "Anonymity is guaranteed if required." If the test was positive, another test was carried out in a central laboratory to confirm the finding. This then provided certainty.

Soennichsen also stated that "AIDS has been a notifiable disease in the GDR from the very beginning." The same applied to other dangerous infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, diphtheria or syphilis. "I personally do not understand that some countries are so reluctant to introduce mandatory reporting for such a dangerous and mortal infection," Soennichsen said. By saying this, the East Berlin professor (who certainly did not make his "revelations" in the WOCHENPOST without consulting the SED leaders) conflicts with the West Berlin Socialist Unity Party (SEW). At just about the same time, the latter's organ, DIE WAHRHEIT, published an article headed "AIDS Hysteria." This states that the "AIDS hysteria, fanned by the tabloids, was designed "to prepare the soil for mandatory reporting or even mandatory testing, though all serious scientists and politicians (even in the ranks of the CDU) advis[illegible] this, because the members of high-risk groups would then try to eva[illegible] check." I wonder whether the West Berlin offshoot of the SED considers the East Berlin professor to be not serious? Or have the West Berlin Communists discovered their sense of independence just in the matter of AIDS, since they are so definitely against something considered appropriate by their parent party (and financial benefactor)? The other reasons for the "AIDS hysteria" suspected by the SEW also represent an attack on the SED "AIDS strategy" as described by Soennichsen: The intention is delivery of a blow to the sexual mores--eased in the past 30 years--according to the conservative slogan that ultimately the only one safe from AIDS is the individual who sleeps with one partner only for his entire life. Homosexuality is once again to be branded as dangerous and infamous.

Professor Soennichsen justifies the mandatory reporting of AIDS in the GDR as follows: Nobody needed to fear the loss of schooling or job as the result of a positive test, or be afraid of having to pay higher insurance premiums, and so on. Mandatory reporting meant that, following an abolutely certain diagnosis, an infected or sick individual was registered and cared for at the same time. This was necessary on the one hand to be able at all times to have

an accurate survey of the epidemological situation. On the other hand, it was imperative to help the infected individual by medical advice and care so to organize his lifestyle that the infection might, if possible, not break out at all or to provide immediate medical assistance. Finally, the individual affected should be fully informed about his disease in order not to inadvertently infect others. That is why the partner was also included in the discussion.

Omitted Data Noted

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German Vol 41 No 8, 16 Feb 87 pp 147-148

[Article: "The Principle of Hope"]

[Text] When it is a matter of smog, the leaders of the German Democratic Republic still like to follow oriental principles. They behave like the famous three monkeys--hear no evil, see no evil and, above all, speak no evil.

However, the East Berlin rulers are now showing that even the United Socialists are capable of learning, and that there is thus some hope for common sense prevailing. They do this with regard to the second border and system crossing international problem: AIDS.

As late as October 1985, GDR health officials denied everything. Superior Medical Councilor Niels Soennichsen, director of the dermatology clinic at East Berlin's Charite Hospital, light-heartedly proclaimed in the WOCHENPOST that "AIDS is not an epidemic"--at least not in the GDR.

The professor said placatingly that it was a mere precaution for an advisory group (headed by Soennichsen himself) to have been set up at the Ministry for Health in 1983 "to analyze the scientific and health trends of AIDS developments in the world." For equally preventative reasons the GDR had set up regional "advisory centers" for fearful members of the public and--"analogous to other socialist countries"--introduced mandatory reporting of people infected with AIDS.

Soennichsen in 1985: "Neither in the GDR nor the other socialist countries have there been any clinically diagnosed AIDS patients. Let me reemphasize this: We do not have a single AIDS patient in any clinical establishment of our country."

In the meantime the GDR has definitely lost its AIDS innocence. Friday last Soennichsen confessed--once again in the WOCHENPOST--that there had indeed been a first AIDS death at the end of last year. Another 14 GDR citizens had so far been recorded as infected with the HIV virus.

A subdued Soennichsen admitted: "Though the base of our investigations has considerably broadened, we also must reckon with unknown cases."

The professor also helps in preserving ignorance low, because there have long been far more infected persons. Soennichsen was very careful in his choice of

words in the WOCHENPOST. He mentioned the figure 14 for "the numbers of GDR citizens infected with the HIV virus."

He failed to mention that several thousand young people from developing countries are being educated at East German universities and in GDR enterprises, including many from central African countries considered by WHO to be specially threatened. According to reports from physicians, there have already been several cases of AIDS among foreign students in Jena and Leipzig. They were immediately admitted to the Charite Hospital in East Berlin.

Soennichsen's concealment of this state of affairs is probably due to political considerations. Guest apprentices and students from Third World countries are much emphasized in SED agitation, so as to keep the flame of "anti-imperialist solidarity" burning bright among the population. The party is bound to fear that any linking of this group to AIDS is likely to turn this solidarity into xenophobia.

Homosexuals are the other high-risk group. The third such group, important in the West, is virtually nonexistent in the real socialist GDR: Drug addicts "who are dependent on the needle" (Soennichsen).

On the other hand the chief East Berlin adviser on AIDS is unable to deny the presence of homosexuals. However, the threat to them in socialist conditions is--of course--halved by comparison with the West. After all, Soennichsen says, there is "no so-called 'scene' in socialism, with its adverse effects such as the frequent change of partners." According to an expert on East Berlin, though, "contacts between homosexuals in West and East Berlin are extraordinarily intensive." And West Berlin is one of the cities with a particularly high incidence of AIDS carriers.

The professor also offers a dubious consolation to other fearful GDR citizens: As AIDS appeared in the East with a delay of several years, the GDR had had more time than other countries to build up a well oiled preventative system, ranging from informative leaflets for homosexuals to the systematic testing of all blood donations--and to mandatory reporting.

For Soennichsen the latter poses no problem--he strictly adheres to Lenin's dictum that "trust is good, controls are better." After all, mandatory reporting among the comrades is very different from such a duty in capitalism: "Nobody here nbeeds to fear the loss of schooling or job in case of a positive diagnosis, or have to pay higher insurance premiums, and so on."

Still, in fact the health authorities have for some time past tried to encourage the fight against AIDS by making information available. Even a year ago East Berlin schools offered AIDS lectures for the 8th to 10th grades. In the university town Jena, URANIA, the GDR "Society for the Spreading of Scientific Knowledge," organized the first AIDS evening a few weeks ago. In East Berlin, at 00.10 hours next Sunday morning, Soennichsen and four of his brother professors at the Charite Hospital will discuss the new infectious disease. The date and time were printed in the official calendar of events of the GDR capital.

On the other hand, the government has so far taken little notice of the central high-risk group--the homosexuals. It prefers to leave that problem to the churches.

No reliable figures are available about homosexuals in the GDR. Experts estimate that 5 percent of the total population are inclined to homosexuality. That would mean 830,000 GDR residents.

Homosexuals are not subject to official discrimination. Article 175 was abolished in 1967. Reports according to which the GDR authorities sent hordes of homosexuals to the West and then deprived them of citizenship, turned out to be a crude hoax.

However, narrow-minded SED has always categorically rejected requests for Gay social and cultural centers. Only the Protestant Church has offered homosexuals an opportunity for organizing themselves.

At the present moment 13 ecclesiastical study groups for homosexuals are available in communities, urban missions or charitable facilities. They have long dealt openly with the topic of AIDS,

At the Fifth Conference of Ecclesiastical Study Groups held in Jena last November, Prof Erwin Guenther reported an item of knowledge he had garnered from a poll of homosexuals: 40 percent were still afraid of having their neighbors know of their inclinations. This result is less than flattering for socialism.

Admittedly, the Church has no conception either how GDR society is to live with the AIDS epidemic. Church officials have so far been worried only by wondering whether the fear of AIDS might affect the offer of the Communion goblet at services.

Official informant Soennichsen, too, evades answering the question of the future of AIDS in the GDR.

Instead and in addition to condoms and faithfulness, he relies on the hope: The delay in the virulent onset of AIDS in the GDR will "delay the spread, in conjunction with the preventative measures that we have adopted"--maybe until such time as the medics find a vaccine against the scourge.

11698
CSO: 2300/182

WORKING MOTHERS SURVEYED, CHILDCARE, OTHER ISSUES NOTED

Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 15 Jan 87 p 3

[Article by Janusz Rowicki: "Women's Work : Two Jobs, One Problem"]

[Text] For years the assessment of women's level of vocational activity has fluctuated with the market demand. When there is a shortage in the workforce, there is to appeal to convenience, which supposedly consists of giving vacations for upbringing preference over the job. In the case where the labor market situation is more or less normal (although we might be justified in asking what such a situation ever had to do with it), then we hear that it is the responsibility of women to care for children and see to the proper functioning of the household, not to realize elevated vocational aspirations or ambitions. On the other hand, talk about the motives that actually encourage women to work outside the home are less frequent, and the benefits and losses from the active employment of women are discussed still less often.

Research performed by the Main Statistical Office (GUS) provided a partial answer to the question of why women work. Let us recall that in 1985 there were 5,039,000 women working full time (with 2,437,300 of them employed in workers' positions), while 427,300 were employed part time. One woman out of every three works in industry, but, as everyone know, there are female jobs, mainly in education and child care (83 percent of the total employed) and public health (92 percent), as well as business.

It is worth recalling that in 1983 (and it is unlikely that the situation has changed since then), 65 percent of the women employed received pay at or below the national mean. This had nothing to do with the quality of vocational preparation or qualifications. Some 54 percent had been trained for a vocation, 42 percent were high school graduates, and one out of every ten was a college graduate. Twenty-one percent of the female employees had not graduated from high school or a vocational school, and 27 percent had only graduated from elementary school. In terms of education, the women came out ahead of the men.

Let us return to the original question: Why do women work?
The GUS figures are certainly a surprise to some sociologists who interpret certain social phenomena differently from earthly reality.

Some 46 percent of the women responding who come largely from employees' families said that their decision to take a job was motivated by the need to provide their families with the basic essentials. Thirty-four percent stated their basic reason was to improve their standard of living. For understandable reasons, the motive of economic support of their families predominated among mothers raising a single child alone (84.5 percent) and those raising a larger number of children (94 percent). Forty-four percent of the women mentioned the desire to achieve material independence, and 71 percent of the rest of the respondents aged 18 to 24 emphasized this reason.

Therefore, everything goes to show that material considerations are mainly or almost solely responsible for women's decisions to become vocationally active. Only 20 percent said that they work in order to have contacts outside the home, and 7 percent admit that employment is a factor that elevates their social position.

When we take the above data into account, it is understandable that a whole 70 percent are not trying for management positions, explaining their passivity with a lack of suitable qualifications (predisposition) or difficult home conditions. They recognize higher earnings to be the chief marker of vocational advancement. After all, advancement to management positions takes a very long time, because this career stage is reached on average by one employed woman out of ten, and it usually takes 20 years of work to reach it. At the same time, three-quarters of all the women responding have no intention of upgrading their qualifications.

Employed women have no time. An absolute majority complains of difficulties related to combining a job with household duties.

We can imagine that besides running a household, this also applies to caring for children. Opponents of mothers' leave to care for children see it as a form of escape from the job. They do not seem to recognize the fact that the existing network of child care centers does not insure a place even for those children whose mothers are ready to bear a certain risk connected with turning their pride and joy over to somebody else. In 1985, 1,522 nurseries had 103,500 places, which means for only five children out of every 100 under age 3. And who is to take care of the rest?

The situation in the preschools is not the best. In 1985 we had under 26,500 preschools (9,956 in the towns), with 1,365,900 children enrolled (935,300 in the towns). On the other hand, there were actually 830,500 places, which means that the number of applications accepted could be increased by making the conditions for the children worse. For every 1,000 children between 3 and 6 years of age, 502 attended preschool.

In terms of the extent of preschool care, we hold last place among the European socialist countries. In Poland in 1983 there were 48 places for every 100 children of preschool age, compared to 93 in Czechoslovakia, 91 in the GDR, 93 in Hungary, 74 in Bulgaria, 75 in Romania, and 52 in the Soviet Union.

It is worth referring here to the results of the questionnaire of the Public Opinion Research Center on the subject of pathological behavior and phenomena and the effectiveness of efforts to limit their scope. Among pathological causes, the employment of women was listed in first place. Nearly 70 percent of those questioned who lived in large cities mentioned women's employment as the greatest cause of social pathology, compared to 51 percent of rural residents.

In families on the run there is no time for raising children. In 1984 employment occupied women on average for 6 hours, 21 minutes, with household tasks taking 5 hours, 9 minutes (if shopping is included, 7 hours, 32 minutes). Despite increasing help from men, women's work in households is the equivalent of a second job. The extent to which women bear these duties depends of course on the family situation. For example, a married woman without children devotes 5 hours, 13 minutes to household task, while one with children spends 5 hours, 58 minutes, but a single woman spends only 3 hours, 51 minutes.

The results of the crisis visible to everyone also contributed to a return to household tasks and self help. Statistics of daily household tasks improved somewhat as the result of the introduction of free Saturdays, which are rarely used for rest and recreation, but are more frequently used to perform left-over chores.

The pursuit of lost time up until now has been fruitless. Of course poor organization of household work and improper division of responsibilities among the people in the household are part of the problem, but we should also remember that commerce and the service industry neglect the operation of households. The terrible organization of commerce under conditions where there are market shortages contribute to the waste of shoppers' time, and the prices of services and the restricted access to them cause increasingly more specialized repairs, jobs, and so on to be performed in the home. Let us add to this the above-mentioned shortage of nurseries and preschools, which complicates the task of caring for children while the parents are at work.

These are matters which appear obvious, but in reality they are underestimated. Among those who fail to recognize their importance are those who use economic arguments and are calling for still more women to be employed, not recognizing (or not wanting to recognize) that it is not possible to get beyond a certain level of female employment without doing certain social harm. And without creating conditions to favor such employment, also in terms of the proper organization of social life and broadly conceived assistance for the functioning of the family.

10790
CSO: 2600/410

END

End
of
Fusche
29 May 87